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(BRITISH & FOREIGN.)**

—
ELGIN MARBLES.
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**REPORT
FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE
EARL OF ELGIN'S
COLLECTION OF SCULPTURED
MARBLES, &c.**

*Ordered by the Hon. House of Commons to be
printed, 25 March, 1816,*
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ARE the Arts of Design *natural* to mankind? They are certainly superfluities, refinements, and to be placed after the necessities of life, in the order of importance; yet, so it is, that scarcely have the most destitute savages satisfied the cravings of nature, 'ere they proceed to embellishments derived from fancy; they tax their imitative powers to form resemblances of beasts or men, to be regarded as objects of terror by their enemies, or of patronage and protection by themselves.

Such as are the passions of man, such are the images he forms: ardent and uncontrollable himself in his wild state, he delights in fierce and violent expression: that he may render his work striking, he makes it extravagant; under his forming hands it becomes a monster, that it may not be feeble: it frowns, it stares,

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it glares with its eyes: it gnashes with its teeth, it roars—such, at least, is the action of its mouth, with a vehemence and contortion equally expressive and terrific.

Such are the idols of most uncivilized nations: they are rude, barbarous, disproportionate: they observe no order, and they follow no rules. They attempt not to please; they neither attract nor charm; they neither soothe nor delight. Diametrically contrary are the finished productions of nations distinguished by over refinement.—They usually proceed from a studious correctness to grace, and from grace they sink into the decrepitude of elegance, affectation, and mimicry. This is the extreme of principles good in themselves, but suffering abuse; the result of that sickly state of the human mind when it hankers after unattainable novelty; a something to gratify its caprice; a something which it cannot define; but which eludes or defies the application of judicious theory, or of masterly practice.

It were perhaps rather paradoxical to describe Art as most impressive at the point antecedent to absolute perfection; when there yet remains only a certain insensible step to be taken to attain completeness; or certain defects, invisible except to masters of the greatest skill, to be removed, as the only impediments that withhold the competent judge from pronouncing a work perfect. And yet, so narrow is the line that bounds perfection, that much greater is the danger of overpassing it, and much more is the satisfaction of the critic diminished by over-refinement, than by the remains of that energetic emulation strug-

gling after consummate excellence, which has almost succeeded in fully embodying the idea it contemplated. Such is the judgment formed on the works of masters of the highest class ; and such is the character of national Art, which is but the result of a combination of masters and their works, whose general merit entitles them to rank among that class by which their country is distinguished.

Art is like a flower, most attractive when not *quite* full blown ;—but if overblown, every beholder detects the redundancy ; in the first case, the eye and the heart supply the deficiency, with advantage, by the mere force of expectation ; in the latter case, a latent conviction of no further improvement to be hoped for, dissipates the delusion on which the eye and heart would rest, but cannot. Art is like the animal frame, most engaging, if not most lovely, when on the point of filling up its parts and proportions to the dimensions of maturity ; but, if those dimensions be exceeded, though by ever so little, the impossibility of returning to the just point, more effectually damps delight than many petty imperfections, discoverable only by scrutinizing correctness.

And further, it must be recollect ed, that the mind of a great master may occasionally betray his hand into slight inadvertencies, from which inferior talent may be free, because it acts under no equal impulse of genius. To this must be added, the consideration, whether such seeming blemishes as may sometimes be detected, are really faults, when the nature, purpose, and situation of the work have been fully considered.

To apply these leading principles to the instance of the Elgin Marbles ; it may be remarked, that there is no question on their originality and identity. They are, beyond all controversy, the same figures as were really placed by Phidias in the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, and that of Theseus, at Athens. Whether they are the workmanship of Phidias's own hand is not so clear. They are the same as were admired by the ancient connoisseurs two thousand years ago. They contributed to establish the fame of the master ; and they raised and distinguished Athens in the opinion and con-

sideration of all Greece, from the day they were completed, till that country lost its liberty, and sunk under the ferocity of the sons of the desert.

"They raised and distinguished Athens ;" for, it is the property of exquisite works of Art to attract the notice and admiration of strangers, no less than of natives. What numbers might resort to Athens expressly for the study of these works, we know not ; but we know that great multitudes piqued themselves on having taken lessons in the Polite Arts in that celebrated seminary. A famous instance we have in Cicero's son, Marcus, to whom his father writes in praise of the opportunities he enjoyed at Athens, as well to learn as to judge :—*ad dicendum, et ad judicandum*. That the concourse of strangers was great, there is abundant evidence ; and that they gratified their curiosity and their taste by contemplating the very figures now under report, admits of no question. It is true, they beheld them in situations for which they were peculiarly adapted, and therefore to greater advantage than we behold them ; but, if we learn from these figures on what principles to adapt our own works to their proper places, as intended, the possession of these master-pieces cannot possibly but be deemed of the first importance.

All the world readily allows that works to be seen from a distance may, and *must*, differ in their execution, from those which are to be examined close at hand. The figures in the pediment of St. Paul's Church, differ essentially from a miniature picture ; those in the frontispiece of the India House, though much nearer than the former, differ from the tablet of a dining room chimney-piece. Distance demands effort ; that which would be violent, immediately before the eye, is in danger of becoming tame, when removed to a distance for which it is not calculated. And this consideration enters powerfully into the maxims on which a competent master proceeds : hence too, we conclude, that the antient artists had profoundly studied the powers of Perspective ; and that they directed those powers to their professional advantage. Instances of

this are notorious, in their most capital works;—one leg of the famous Apollo Belvidere is longer than its fellow, by five minutes of measurement; but this was not discerned, from a proper point of perspective view. The Hercules of Glycon, has muscular protuberances to an excess, absolutely unnatural; but, these disappeared, when seen remote;—while, the anatomy of the upper part of the back of this figure is neglected, and in fact, is treated in a slovenly manner, because it could not be seen, at all, by the people standing devotionally before it.

And the illustrious Artist whose works form the leading subjects of this Report, avowedly studied and practised the same principles. It is said, that, when his favourite pupil, Alcamenes, produced a figure of Venus, Phidias also submitted another to the public. The public voice was decidedly in favour of that by the younger artist, the proportions of which appeared to be most correct, standing where it then stood;—but, when these works were placed in the situations they were designed to occupy, the sanction of the critics was reversed; and now the principles of the elder master obtained their reward, as being the best calculated to present the most beautiful proportions. The same principles he followed in the sculptures placed in the front of Minerva's Temple. As no spectator could approach them closely, they are treated in a large, bold, broad manner: they admit no minute lineaments, for such could not be seen, at the height for which they were designed. The selection of parts, then, is their merit—they derive a grandeur from the rejection of all meagre, feeble, petty lines, markings, and members; and from the adoption of whatever is noble, expanded, dignified, in the human frame. They are nature, exalted by skilful association and adaptation.

* It must at the same time be acknowledged, that in point of grouping and composition, we cannot infer from what remains of them, or did remain of them, before the explosion by which the Temple was destroyed, that they equal the demands of modern art. To say truth, Mr. Stuart's sketch for restoring the

principal frontispiece, as a composition, surpasses the original plan of Phidias, for filling it; and nothing can reconcile the eye to the unpleasant effect produced by placing these figures in situations where they seem to have no room for lifting up their heads. If it were necessary that their heads should appear to support the members of the architecture impending on them, then the artist might be bound, by causes unknown to us; but, if the figures were supposed to be free, then this is an unsightly blemish. But, this particular also depends on the effect of Perspective, from the point whence it was possible to view them; and, if they could not be seen because of the interposition of surrounding buildings near the temple, this uncouth appearance would certainly become inoffensive, perhaps invisible, at a distance.

Phidias has been reproached with falling into errors, in consequence of his desire to obtain a greatness of manner. His Olympian Jupiter, a sitting figure, was of such magnitude, that it was said, should the god rise up, he would make his way through the roof of the Temple,* of which he was the chief ornament. But this criticism was the suggestion of a mind at ease; not of a mind steeped in the solemnities of worship; whereas the calculations of the artist were combined with the rituals of the service; with time and place. Who that was filled with awe, from a sense of majesty received by the sight, could coolly calculate the proportion in feet and inches between this representative of Divinity, and the abode in which he resided? Had the Temple been open to the sky, the statue would have been equally grand; though it must be accepted as probable that the learned artist would have studied to direct the difference of light, and exposure, to the generation of effects essentially varied from those he now adopted.

It is not, then, merely from the satisfaction of possessing these works of the greatest master of antiquity, nor because they are unquestionably authentic and original, that we estimate

* The temple of Jupiter Olympius was destroyed in the time of Jerom, (the 4th century). *Cont. Jovian, lib. ii.*

the value of these sculptures; but, to these reasons we add the persuasion that they contain the power of instructing those who closely examine them; those who by diligent study constrain them to reveal the principles which guided the hand of their author. These principles are susceptible of infinite variation, according to the application demanded from their powers. These instances of what *has been* done, will animate many instances which *will be* done. They will become a school in which the lesson will be taught, *how to accomplish purposes of the utmost moment to art, and how to direct exertions of skill to their most desirable ends.*

The foregoing remarks refer chiefly to those figures which were placed at a great height in the temple of Minerva, and were to be seen from a great distance. The collection contains others, less prominent, perhaps less skilful, but not less interesting, because they represent the most pompous annual procession that took place in honour of the Athenian Goddess. These could be seen by reflected light only; and the artist depended for their effect on the general appearance of the whole extensive mass, when in a perfect and finished state.

Of course, this procession represents the dresses, the accoutrements, the forms and usages of the city of Athens, at the time when it was sculptured: it is therefore a school of antiquity, as well as of art. There are many other things in this collection, of which the same may be said; but, we must not suffer the subject to encroach too far on our pages.

Winkleman observes, very justly, that the most favourable time for the Arts in Greece, and especially for Athens, was the forty years, during which Pericles governed the Republic with all the predominance of royalty. Nor was this happy time interrupted, by the obstinate war that preceded the famous contest for superiority between Athens and Sparta, in the eighty-seventh Olympiad. In some respects, that period resembles our own; for the necessity of exertion had stimulated both parties to the display of their utmost strength and resources, each endeavouring to turn the balance to its own advantage. The ta-

lents of every citizen were called into activity: and their utmost energies, moral and personal, were demanded by the urgency of the time, for the service of their country.

Amidst the ravages of war, the Arts enjoyed advantageous intervals, when, after the revolution of every four years, the Olympic Games, and after every three years, the Isthmian Games, suspended hostilities, and allowed all the youth of Greece, with every person of any consideration, to travel the country without alarm. To these the artists exhibited their works: they derived advantage from the criticisms of the liberal; perhaps from the sarcasms of the censorious: they had much to endure, no doubt, from the errors of ignorance; yet something they might learn: the cobbler who could not judge of a leg, might criticise a sandal; and a foreigner might hazard a remark, which would have been ill taken from a fellow-citizen of the artist.

At length to a vigorous war succeeded a peace, which was celebrated with almost endless rejoicings; and now Phidias astonished enraptured Greece by the sublimity of his productions. Hence Aristophanes says, that Phidias "was in alliance with the Goddess of Peace." Need we say, how nearly our country finds itself in a similar situation: we have attained a peace, after a struggle equally arduous, and infinitely more costly than that of the Greeks: shall we emulate, shall we now surpass them, in the skill of our artists, in the merit of their works? Shall we more than equal the school of Athenian Phidias; whose labours at this moment excite our admiration?

It will be recollectcd, that to these works Athens owes whatever of reminiscence attaches to her renown. Syneus informs us, that about sixty years after Byzantium had become the seat of the empire, Athens fell into total decay. Deprived of all magnificence, it now presented nothing but the feeblest echo of its once mighty name, and the wrecks of its once glorious edifices. In later ages so greatly was it reduced, that its very name was lost; and *Seltines* was the appellation given to what was descri-

bed as a poor, pitiful, deserted village, where Athens *had* stood, where once the Parthenon glittered over the surrounding plains, and the Areopagus gave laws, and administered justice, to an extensive dominion. So deeply degraded was "the city," *par eminence!* If we ask, what has restored it to any consideration, what has led thither the learned, the intelligent, the judicious? we must answer, it was to contemplate the works of Phidias; these very works which are now before us: the number of centuries that had rolled over them was lost in the mind's eye; they were still *fresh* in the esteem of the Connisseur; they still continued to convert admiration into astonishment.

We are to consider these sculptures as having escaped the destruction of the Goths, Vandals, and fanatical Christians. The major part of these were beyond the reach of the Iconoclasts; the plunderer wanted means to displace and transport them; the Musselman passed them by with neglect and abhorrence. They are still existing documents, in justification of antient authors; and they are now in the custody of a nation, not merely sensible of their value, but disposed to derive all advantages from the favourable opportunity they afford for the most improving contemplation and study.

A question has been raised, whether it were to the real benefit of taste, to remove these figures, from the place to which they were originally destined. We believe that this question originated with those French agents at Athens, who were commissioned to watch over and secure the possession of these sculptures for their master, Napoleon. It is certain, that the French removed the first stone of the procession some years ago, under the authority of Count Choiseul Gouffier; and that sculpture continues in their possession, a demonstrative evidence of the fact. As to any robbery felt, or feared, by the present owners of the locality, Mr. Wilkins completely meets that idea: "I am far from joining, says he, in the clamour which has been unjustly raised against Lord Elgin, by some recent travellers. As I resided at Athens while the collec-

tion, now in England, was removing, I can venture to say that the absence of what was actually taken down from the Parthenon will scarcely be felt. Had the Erechtheum been suffered to remain untouched, his Lordship might have escaped all well-grounded censure. The advantages, however, that we may confidently expect to derive from the possession of the collection, are of too great magnitude to permit us long to regret the loss the originals have sustained." Here we close these remarks, trusting that time will more than verify our utmost hopes.

We have already given the second part of the Committee's Report*: in that paper the subject of the Frontispiece of the Temple of Minerva, is stated to be the introduction of Minerva to the assembly of the Gods, by Jupiter: we believe that, opinion, at present, accepts as a figure of Neptune, that which had been mistaken for Jupiter; and we advise whoever may attempt to restore this composition, to give ample dimensions to the Trident of this Deity; with sufficient length to the spear of Minerva, also; *both of them rising considerably above the roof of the temple.*

Though the Christians destroyed from motives of zeal, the temples consecrated to heathen worship, yet they condescended to imitate their construction and their ornaments. Most of the churches built while the temples were standing, have historical figures in their frontispieces; and some, as is well known, were loaded with Prophets, Saints, Martyrs, and Kings, in incalculable numbers.

That this custom of decorating the outside of Christian temples with figures and historical sculptures, was general, all antiquity shews, and we have in the British Islands abundant testimonies. We have even noticed on some of our ancient cathedrals, heads, and figures, executed in a style, not unequal to these works of Phidias. We do not, indeed, know of any composition comparable to these, already executed; but, far is it from impossible, that such a work should be the gratification of no distant period. Sculpture is an ornament almost re-

* See page 440.

stricted to monumental erections in the interior of our sacred edifices, or other public buildings. It awaits the remarks of candid and rigorous criticism, for its direction and improvement. Of late, a greater number of efforts have been made, than formerly; some of them, happy, some unhappy. We consider the style of the British school of Sculpture, as being as yet, unfixed, unsettled. Some superior genius will certainly rise up, to give it that tone, that strength, that stability, that grandeur, which it at present wants; and these marbles will essentially contribute to the formation of that genius, to the direction of his talent, to the accuracy of his eye, to the powers of his hand, to the perfection of his works:—what more can be desired? What superior remuneration can the country request, or even, we might say, can it conceive?

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire, whether it be expedient that the Collection mentioned in the **EARL OF ELGIN's Petition**, presented to the House on the 15th day of February last, should be purchased on behalf of the Public, and if so, what price it may be reasonable to allow for the same,

Consider the subject referred to them, as divided into four principal heads;

The first of which relates to the authority by which this collection was acquired:

The second to the circumstances under which that authority was granted:

The Third to the Merit of the Marbles as works of Sculpture, and the importance of making them Public Property, for the purpose of promoting the study of the Fine Arts in Great Britain;—and

The Fourth to their Value as objects of sale; which includes the consideration of the Expense which has attended the removing, transporting, and bringing them to England.

To these will be added some general Observations upon what is to be found, in various Authors, relating to these Marbles.

I

When the Earl of ELGIN quitted England upon his mission to the Ottoman Porte, it was his original intention to make that appointment beneficial to the progress of

the Fine Arts in Great Britain, by procuring accurate drawings and casts of the valuable remains of Sculpture and Architecture scattered throughout Greece, and particularly concentrated at Athens.

With this view he engaged Signor Lusieri, a painter of reputation, who was then in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies, together with two architects, two modellers, and a figure painter, whom Mr. HAMILTON (now Under Secretary of State) engaged at Rome and despatched with Lusieri, in the summer of 1800, from Constantinople to Athens.

They were employed there about nine months, from August 1800 to May 1801, without having any sort of facility or accommodation afforded to them: nor was the Acropolis accessible to them, even for the purpose of taking drawings, except by the payment of a large fee, which was exacted daily.

The other five artists were withdrawn from Athens in January 1803, but Lusieri has continued there ever since, excepting during the short period of our hostilities with the Ottoman Porte.

During the year 1800, Egypt was in the power of the French: and that sort of contempt and dislike which has always characterized the Turkish government and people in their behaviour towards every denomination of Christians, prevailed in full force.

The success of the British arms in Egypt, and the expected restitution of that province to the Porte, wrought a wonderful and instantaneous change in the disposition of all ranks and descriptions of people towards our Nation. Universal benevolence and good-will appeared to take place of suspicion and aversion. Nothing was refused which was asked; and Lord ELGIN, availing himself of this favourable and unexpected alteration, obtained, in the summer of 1801, access to the Acropolis for general purposes, with permission to draw, model, and remove; to which was added, a special licence to excavate in a particular place. Lord ELGIN mentions in his evidence, that he was obliged to send from Athens to Constantinople for leave to remove a house; at the same time remarking that, in point of fact, all permissions issuing from the Porte to any distant provinces, are little better than authorities to make the best bargain that can be made with the local magistracies. The applications upon this subject, passed in verbal conversations; but the warrants or fermans were granted in writing, addressed to the chief authorities resident at Athens, to whom they were delivered, and in whose

hands they remained: so that your Committee had no opportunity of learning from Lord ELGIN himself their exact tenor, or of ascertaining in what terms they noticed, or allowed the displacing, or carrying away of these Marbles. But Dr. Hunt, who accompanied Lord ELGIN as chaplain to the embassy, has preserved, and has now in his possession, a translation of the second fermaun, which extended the powers of the first; but as he had it not with him in London, to produce before your Committee, he stated the substance, according to his recollection, which was "That, in order to show their particular respect to the Ambassador of Great Britain, the august ally of the Porte, with whom they were now and had long been in the strictest alliance, they gave to his Excellency and to his Secretary, and the Artists employed by him, the most extensive permission to view, draw and model the ancient Temples of the Idols, and the Sculptures upon them, and to make excavations, and to take away any stones that might appear interesting to them." He stated further, that no remonstrance was at any time made, nor any displeasure shown by the Turkish government, either at Constantinople or at Athens, against the extensive interpretation which was put upon this fermaun; and although the work of taking down, and removing was going on for months, and even years, and was conducted in the most public manner, numbers of native labourers, to the amount of some hundreds being frequently employed, not the least obstruction was ever interposed, nor the smallest uneasiness shown after the granting of this second fermaun. Among the Greek population and inhabitants of Athens it occasioned no sort of dissatisfaction; but, as Mr. HAMILTON, an eye witness, expresses it, so far from exciting any unpleasant sensation, the people seemed to feel it as the means of bringing foreigners into their country, and of having money spent among them. The Turks showed a total indifference and apathy as to the preservation of these remains, except when in a fit of wanton destruction they sometimes carried their disregard so far as to do mischief by firing at them. The numerous travellers and admirers of the Arts committed greater waste, from a very different motive, for many of those who visited the Acropolis tempted the soldiers and other people about the fortress to bring them down heads, legs or arms, or whatever other pieces they could carry off.

A translation of the fermaun itself has since been forwarded by Dr. HUNT, which is printed in the Appendix.

II

Upon the Second Division, it must be premised, that antecedently to Lord ELGIN's departure for Constantinople, he communicated his intentions of bringing home casts and drawings from Athens, for the benefit and advancement of the fine Arts in this country, to MR. PITTS, Lord GRENVILLE, and MR. DUNDAS, suggesting to them the propriety of considering it as a national object, fit to be undertaken, and carried into effect at the public expense; but that this recommendation was in no degree encouraged, either at that time or afterwards.

It is evident, from a letter of Lord ELGIN, to the Secretary of State, 13 January 1803, that he considered himself as having no sort of claim for his disbursements in the prosecution of these pursuits, though he stated, in the same despatch, the heavy expenses in which they had involved him, so as to make it extremely inconvenient for him to forego any of the usual allowances to which Ambassadors at other courts were entitled. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that he looked upon himself in this respect as acting in a character entirely distinct from his official situation. But whether the Government from whom he obtained permission did, or could so consider him, is a question which can be solved only by conjecture and reasoning, in the absence and deficiency of all positive testimony. The Turkish ministers of that day are, in fact, the only persons in the world capable (if they are still alive) of deciding the doubt; and it is probable that even they, if it were possible to consult them, might be unable to form any very distinct discrimination as to the character in consideration of which they acceded to Lord ELGIN's request. The occasion made them, beyond all precedent, propitious to whatever was desired in behalf of the English nation; they readily, therefore, complied with all that was asked by Lord ELGIN. He was an Englishman of high rank; he was also Ambassador from our Court: they granted the same permission to no other individual: but then, as Lord ELGIN observes, no other individual applied for it to the same extent, nor had indeed the same unlimited means for carrying such an undertaking into execution. The expression of one of the most intelligent and distinguished of the British travellers, who visited Athens about the same period, appears to your Committee to convey as correct a judgment as can be formed upon this question, which is incapable of being satisfactorily separated, and must be taken in the aggregate.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to an inquiry, whether the authority and influence of a public situation was in his opinion necessary for accomplishing the removal of these Marbles, answered, that he did not think a private individual could have accomplished the removal of the remains which Lord ELGIN obtained; and Doctor HUNT who had better opportunities of information upon this point than any other person who has been examined, gave it as his decided opinion, that "a British subject not in the situation of Ambassador, could not have been able to obtain from the Turkish Government a ferauna of such extensive powers."

It may not be unworthy of remark, that the only other piece of Sculpture which was ever removed from its place for the purpose of export was taken by Mr. Choisel Gouffier, when he was Ambassador from France to the Porte; but whether he did it by express permission, or in some less ostensible way, no means of ascertaining are within the reach of your Committee.

It was undoubtedly at various times an object with the French Government to obtain possession of some of these valuable remains, and it is probable, according to the testimony of Lord ABERDEEN and others, that at no great distance of time they might have been removed by that government from their original site, if they had not been taken away, and secured for this country by Lord ELGIN.

III.

The Third Part is involved in much less intricacy: and although in all matters of Taste there is room for great variety and latitude of opinion, there will be found upon this branch of the subject much more uniformity and agreement than could have been expected. The testimony of several of the most eminent Artists in this kingdom, who have been examined, rates these Marbles in the very first class of ancient art, some placing them a little above, and others very little below the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocoön, and the Torso of the Belvidere. They speak of them with admiration and enthusiasm; and notwithstanding the manifold injuries of time and weather, and those mutilations which they have sustained from the fortuitous, or designed injuries of neglect, or mischief, they consider them as among the finest models, and the most exquisite monuments of antiquity. The general current of this portion of the evidence makes no doubt of referring the date of these works to the original building of the Parthenon, and to the designs of Phidias, the dawn of every thing

which adorned and ennobled Greece. With this estimation of the excellence of these works it is natural to conclude that they are recommended by the same authorities as highly fit, and admirably adapted to form a school for study, to improve our national taste for the Fine Arts, and to diffuse a more perfect knowledge of them throughout this kingdom.

Much indeed may be reasonably hoped and expected from the general observation and admiration of such distinguished examples. The end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth centuries enlightened by the discovery of several of the noblest remains of antiquity, produced in Italy an abundant harvest of the most eminent men, who made gigantic advances in the path of Art, as Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Caught by the novelty, attracted by the beauty, and enamoured of the perfection of those newly disclosed treasures, they imbibed the genuine spirit of ancient excellency, and transfused it into their own compositions.

It is surprising to observe in the best of these Marbles in how great a degree the close imitation of Nature is combined with grandeur of Style, while the exact details of the former in no degree detract from the effect and predominance of the latter.

The two finest single figures of this Collection differ materially in this respect from the Apollo Belvidere, which may be selected as the highest and most sublime representation of ideal form, and beauty, which Sculpture has ever embodied, and turned into shape.

The evidence upon this part of the inquiry will be read with satisfaction and interest, both where it is immediately connected with these Marbles, and where it branches out into extraneous observations, but all of them relating to the study of the Antique. A reference is made by one of the witnesses to a sculptor, eminent throughout Europe for his works, who lately left this Metropolis highly gratified by the view of these treasures of that branch of art, which he has cultivated with so much success. His own letter to the Earl of ELGIN upon this subject is inserted in the Appendix.

In the judgment of Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT, whose valuation will be referred to in a subsequent page, the first class is not assigned to the two principal statues of this Collection; but he rates the Metopes in the first class of works in High Relief, and knows of nothing so fine in that kind. He places also the Frize in the first class of Low Relief; and considering a general Museum of Art to be very desirable, he

looks upon such an addition to our National collection as likely to contribute to the improvement of the Arts, and to become a very valuable acquisition: for the importation of which Lord ELGIN is entitled to the gratitude of his Country.

IV.

The directions of the House in the order of reference imposes upon your Committee the task of forming and submitting an opinion upon the Fourth Head, which otherwise the scantiness of materials for fixing a pecuniary Value, and the unwillingness, or inability in those who are practically most conversant in Statuary to afford any lights upon this part of the subject, would have rather induced them to decline.

The produce of this Collection, if it should be brought to sale in separate lots, in the present depreciated state of almost every article, and more particularly of such as are of precarious and fanciful value, would probably be much inferior to what may be denominated its intrinsic value.

The mutilated state of all the larger figures, the want either of heads or features, of limbs or surface, in most of the Metopes, and in a great proportion of the Compartments even of the larger Frize, render this Collection, if divided, but little adapted to serve for the decoration of private houses. It should therefore be considered as forming a Whole, and should unquestionably be kept entire as a School of Art, and a Study for the formation of Artists. The competitors in the market, if it should be offered for sale without separation, could not be numerous. Some of the Sovereigns of Europe, added to such of the great Galleries or national Institutions in various parts of the Continent, as may possess funds at the disposal of their directors sufficient for such a purpose, would in all probability be the only purchasers.

It is not however reasonable nor becoming the liberality of Parliament to withhold upon this account, whatever, under all the circumstances, may be deemed a just and adequate price; and more particularly in a case where Parliament is left to fix its own valuation, and no specific sum is demanded, or even suggested by the Party who offers the Collection to the Public.

It is obvious that the money expended in the acquisition of any commodity is not necessarily the measure of its real value. The sum laid out in gaining possession of two articles of the same intrinsic worth, may, and often does vary considerably.

In making two excavations, for instance, of equal magnitude, and labor, a broken Bust or some few Fragments may be discovered in the one, and a perfect Statue in the other. The first cost of the broken Bust and of the entire Statue would in that case be the same; but it cannot be said that the value is therefore equal. In the same manner, by the loss, or detention of a Ship, a great charge may have been incurred, and the original outgoing excessively enhanced: but the value to the buyer will in no degree be affected by these extraneous accidents. Supposing again, Artists to have been engaged at considerable salaries during a large period in which they could do little or nothing, the first cost would be burdensome in this case also to the employer, but those who bought would look only at the value of the article in the market where it might be exposed to sale, without caring, or inquiring how, or at what expense it was brought thither.

Supposing, on the other hand, that the thirteen other Metopes had been bought at the Custom House sale at the same price which that of Mr. Choiseul Gouffier fetched, it could never be said, that the value of them was no more than twenty-four or twenty-five pounds a piece.

It is perfectly just and reasonable that the seller should endeavour fully to reimburse himself for all expenses, and to acquire a profit also, but it will be impossible for him to do so, whenever the disbursements have exceeded the fair money price of that which he has to dispose of.

Your Committee refer to Lord ELGIN's evidence for the large and heavy charges which have attended the formation of this Collection, and the placing of it in its present situation; which amount, from 1799 to January 1803, to £62,440, including £23,240 for the interest of money; and according to a supplemental account, commencing from 1803, to 1816, to no less a sum than £74,000, including the same sum for interest.

All the papers which are in his possession upon this subject, including a journal of about 90 pages, of the daily expenses of his principal artist Lusieri (from 1803 to the close of 1814) who still remains in his employment at Athens, together with the account current of Messrs. Hayes, of Malta, (from April 1807, to May 1811) have been freely submitted to your Committee; and there can be no doubt, from the inspection of those accounts, confirmed also by other testimony, that the disbursements were very considerable; but supposing them to

reach the full sum at which they are calculated, your Committee do not hesitate to express their opinion, that they afford no just criterion of the value of the Collection, and therefore must not be taken as a just basis for estimating it.

Two valuations, and only two in detail, have been laid before your Committee, which are printed; differing most widely in the particulars, and in the total; that of Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT, amounting to £35,000, and that of Mr. Hamilton to £60,800.

The only other sum mentioned as a money price, is in the evidence of the EARL OF ABERDEEN, who named £35,000, as a sort of conjectural estimate of the whole, without entering into particulars.

In addition to the instances of prices quoted in Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT's evidence, the sums paid for other celebrated Marbles deserve to be brought under the notice of the House.

The TOWNLEY Collection, which was purchased for the British Museum, in June 1805, for £20,000, is frequently referred to in the examinations of the witnesses, with some variety of opinion as to its intrinsic value; but it is to be observed of all the principal Sculptures in that Collection, that they were in excellent condition with the surface perfect; and where injured, they were generally well restored, and perfectly adapted for the decoration, and almost for the ornamental furniture of a private house, as they were indeed disposed by Mr. TOWNLEY in his life time.

In what proportion the state of mutilation in which the ELGIN Marbles are left, and above all the corrosion of much of the surface by weather reduce their value, it is difficult precisely to ascertain; but it may unquestionably be affirmed in the words of one of the Sculptors examined (who rates these Works in the highest class of Art) that "the TOWNLEYAN Marbles being entire, are, in a commercial point of view, the most valuable of the two: but that the ELGIN Marbles, as possessing that matter which Artists most require, claim a higher consideration."

The Aegina Marbles which are also referred to, and were well known to one of the Members of your Committee, who was in treaty to purchase them for the British Museum, sold for £6,000, to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, which was less than the British Government had directed to be offered, after a prior negotiation for obtaining them had failed; their real value however was supposed not to exceed £4,000, at which Lusieri estimated them. They are described as valuable in point of remote an-

tiquity, and curious in that respect, but of no distinguished merit as specimens of sculpture, their style being what is usually called Etruscan, and older than the age of Phidias.

The Marbles at Phigalia, in Arcadia, have lately been purchased for the Museum at the expence of £15,000, increased by a very unfavourable exchange to £19,000 a sum which your Committee, after inspecting them, venture to consider as more than equal to their value.

It is true that an English gentleman, concerned in discovering them, was ready to give the same sum; and therefore no sort of censure can attach on those who purchased them abroad, for our national gallery, without any possible opportunity of viewing and examining the sculpture, but knowing them only from the sketches which were sent over, and the place where they were dug up, to be undoubtedly and authentic remains of Greek artists of the best time.

When the first offer was made by the EARL OF ELGIN to Mr. PERCEVAL, of putting the Public in possession of this Collection, Mr. LONG, a Member of your Committee, was authorized by Mr. PERCEVAL to acquaint Lord ELGIN, that he was willing to propose to Parliament to purchase it for £30,000, provided Lord ELGIN should make out, to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Commons, that he had expended so much in acquiring and transporting it.

Lord ELGIN declined this proposal, for the reasons stated by him in his evidence; and until the month of June 1815, no further step was taken on either side; but at that time a petition was presented, on the part of Lord ELGIN, to the House, which, owing to the late period of the Session, was not proceeded upon. Eighty additional cases have been received since 1811, the contents of which, enumerated in Mr. HAMILTON's evidence, now form a part of the Collection. The Medals also, of which the value is more easily defined, were not included in the proposal made to Mr. PERCEVAL.

Against these augmentations must be set the rise in the value of money, which is unquestionably not inconsiderable, between the present time, and the year 1811; a cause or consequence of which is the depreciation of every commodity, either of necessity, or fancy, which is brought to sale.

Your Committee therefore, do not think that they should be justified, in behalf of the Public, if they were to recommend to the House any extension of Mr. PERCEVAL's offer to a greater amount than £5,000, and, under all the circumstances that they have

endeavoured to bring under the view of the House, they judge thirty-five thousand pounds to be a reasonable and sufficient price for this Collection.

Your Committee observing, that by the Act 45 Geo. III., c. 127, for vesting the TOWNLEYAN collection in the Trustees of the British Museum, § 4, the proprietor of that Collection, Mr. TOWNLEY STANDISH, was added to the Trustees of the British Museum, consider the EARL of ELGIN (and his heirs being EARLS of ELGIN,) as equally entitled to the same distinction, and recommend that a clause should be inserted to that effect, if it should be necessary that an Act should pass for transferring his Collection to the Public.

.....

Annealed is a body of Evidence, derived from our most eminent Virtuosi, Artists, and Professors: with statements of costs, valuations, &c.

Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Topography and Buildings of Athens. By W. Wilkins, A. M. F. R. S. 8vo. pp. 296. Murray, London. 1816.

Messrs. Stuart and Revett certainly had the honour of bringing the British public acquainted with antient Athens; for, the descriptions of that city which were extant before their work appeared, principally those of Mr. Vernon and Sir George Wheler, were composed by travellers very slightly acquainted with the rudiments necessary to guide their judgment. Nevertheless, Stuart and Revett being the first of their class, though able men, were imperfectly informed on many things; they had few opportunities of obtaining corrected notions from that canvassing of propositions and opinions, which among men of liberal minds is one of the surest paths to truth. Their pursuits, at Athens, were interrupted; and though they did much, yet they left much for their successors to do.

There was in their time no succession of English travellers at Athens; and certainly, there was no English tavern opened, nor the prospect within credible distance of such an establishment, which later years have witnessed. Later years have also witnessed a rivalry between nations, and among artists of the same nation, as well as between gentlemen who have enjoyed in their visits opportunities which would have highly gratified Stuart and Revett.

We cannot, therefore, but accept with pleasure the accounts of later travellers, as Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Hobhouse; to which we add Mr. Wilkins, who resided in Athens, in the year 1802. As a professional man, we expect from him professional information; and though we may not always adopt his opinion, yet on many points, we confess a hesitation whether we ought not to adopt it.

We pass with slight notice, the first of these Essays, "On the Origin of Grecian Architecture," which the writer, following the beaten track, derives wholly from Egypt; (without enquiring whence the Egyptians derived their principles and practice) to examine the second, "on the plan of Athens." And this, it must be acknowledged, contains arguments entitled to consideration, whether some of these celebrated Ruins have not hitherto been misnamed. It is every way most likely that the least antient structures should be now in the best condition; and consequently, we incline with Mr. W. to accept Stuart's Theatre of Bacchus, for that of Herodes-Atticus, built in the time of Pausanias, (the second century of A. D.)—the real Theatre of Bacchus, a structure of the same form, being several ages older. To whatever was the fate of the city—and it has experienced frequent vicissitudes,—the more antient edifices were certainly most exposed. It was twice burnt by the Persians, destroyed by Philip of Macedon, nearly levelled with the ground by Sylla, ravaged by the Goths, in the time of Claudius, stript by Alaric, of whatever was valuable; and repeatedly besieged by the Turks, and the Venetians, in later ages, and since the invention of gunpowder; from which it has greatly suffered.

It is true, nevertheless, that the most antient structures continue to be the most interesting: they were most strongly and carefully executed, in the first instance; and they retain their character of superiority.

When Theseus had cleared the adjacent seas from pirates, he made Athens the metropolis of the country: he placed there the courts of justice, for the whole dominion, the most splendid religious ceremonies, the public treasury, &c.

This naturally increased the population; and, equally naturally, attracted by the commerce of the district, the new Settlers occupied that side of the city nearest to the ports. The fable of the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the patronage of the city, shews, that there was a time, when export trade and maritime power were no less popular among the Athenians than the labours of Agriculture, and home production. They held divided sway, till the wisdom of the most profound statesmen decided against a too extensive foreign commerce: in other words, the olive of Minerva prevailed over the Sea-horse (Ship) of Neptune.

Athens was about five miles from the sea, of which it commanded a view; it was therefore secure from surprize by roving bands of sea-robbers. It was seated on a rock accessible on one side only; it was therefore safe, with tolerable vigilance, from sudden ravages by enemies from the interior. This rock is about one hundred and fifty feet, in height; about nine hundred, or a thousand, in length. As the city spread itself below, and around this centre, the rock became more peculiarly sacred, or at least, it was gradually enabled to exhibit its sacredness more effectually. And yet, it may be doubted, whether the whole surface of this rock were occupied with public buildings, *only*.—Were there no inferior dwellings for officers, guards, priests, attendants, &c. &c.? And how were these arranged? It is necessary to understand these questions, and in some measure to answer them, before we can determine on the propriety of some things extremely interesting to the curious. For instance, the Panathenaic procession sculptured on the cell of the Temple of Minerva, was divided; and the figures on part of it are represented as going down one side of the Temple to the entrance, while the other part goes down the other side:—was this the fact? we apprehend it was; whether, to afford a spectacle to visitors on both sides of the Temple: or from the necessity of the case, the narrowness of the street, or streets.

Something equally uncontrollable placed awry the Temple of Erechtheus

and Pandrosus:—while the Temple of Minerva, and the Propylea, or Entrance Gates, stand east and west, this temple, one of the most sacred, as containing the salt water fountain, produced by Neptune, together with the divine olive tree, produced by Minerva,—this temple ranges with no cardinal point, and consequently, it conforms to no general arrangement. The inference, naturally, is, that a want of regularity pervaded the whole Acropolis, or Citadel: and that the oblique aspects of some of these buildings, in reference to others, was concealed by intervening habitations: to the great disadvantage of the whole, as a whole. —————

These habitations, if conjecture may be relied on, were mean enough; and the inference is, that how magnificent soever the public buildings might be, the private dwellings were but feeble structures.

It might be thought that the public Treasury, Opisthodomos (which Mr. W. is the first, we believe, to distinguish accurately, from the back front of the Temple of Minerva), with its double walls, would have left some traces of its existence. This, having never been looked for, as a separate building, is one article respecting which we must wait for further discoveries, if Mr. W. be correct. And further: the absence of all ruins of public buildings from the hill now generally marked as the Areopagus, justifies *some* suspicion of the accuracy of that appellation: and we know, that Wheler fixed on the ruins now called the Pnyx, the place of public assembly of the people, as those of the Areopagus. Might not the same place serve, as the Guildhalls of our cities do, for Courts of Justice, and places of general meeting for the citizens, also?—yet the Pnyx *seems* to have been lately examined and ascertained with great diligence, by Lord Aberdeen.

What Athens *was* we must despair of learning satisfactorily, though we apprehend much additional light might be thrown on the question;—what Athens still *is*, will ere long be equally beyond the knowledge of enquiring generations. Not all the temples delineated and engraved by Stuart are now standing; and

as the Turks, on principle, replace nothing, but suffer every thing to be destroyed, there is every probability that in a few years more, other monuments, still standing, will disappear also, till little remains of this venerable city, but the name. Before that time arrives, we hope that our researches will be brought to a satisfactory issue; and that doubts now existing will be completely removed.

In his "Plan of Athens," Mr. W. endeavours to trace the route pursued by Pausanias. If we mistake not, that traveller has minuted down his daily excursions *from his lodging in the city*, as a fixed point; as a modern traveller would do; and, consequently, to obtain the true key to his remarks, the terms right-hand and left-hand, &c. must be taken with such a reference.

It is remarkable enough that Pausanias wholly omits the Pnyx in his account: yet, that structure is certainly more ancient than the time of that traveller: could he omit the Guildhall of the city? It seems to be scarcely possible: but he might describe it under a different name. It is true, however, that he omits to mention the Temple of Theseus, although he notices the enclosure around it. No man of an enquiring mind could forbear from inserting some mention of a temple so sacred in his note-book; unless there were at that time, as there are in all Catholic countries now, descriptions of the principal curiosities ready made, and procurable at a small price. These Pausanias might collect, but fail of his intention to insert them in his narrative.

Mr. W. closely examines the buildings in the Acropolis; and his observations on the influence of the *height*, in regulating the proportions of structures, are judicious. His opinion assigns a much lower degree of merit to the sculptures, which form the subject of a former article, than the most accomplished of our artists have expressed. Certainly, all are not of equal merit; and the Great Master who conceived them trusted to the general result of the whole mass, in the place he had assigned to it; and in this whole he included those numerous enrichments and *finishings*, mostly of bronze, but some, as Mr. W. thinks, of

gilding, by which these figures were relieved, by which many spaces now vacant, were filled up, and many actions now scarcely intelligible, were completed.

Ornaments of this nature were common in almost all the temples of Greece; and the aid of painting, staining, and *gilding*, of the marbles, was called in to promote the general effect; an excess of decoration, surely, which must be deemed repulsive to good taste. While, therefore, we rejoice that our country possesses these most precious monuments of human skill, which have ennobled their age and their master, we readily sanction the cautions proper to prevent that excess, against which genuine art has frequently struggled in vain.

It is by reference to such painting, that Mr. W. accounts for an error of Vitruvius, who describes the marbles of Hadrian's magnificent Pantheon as *Phrygian*, rather than Pentelic; i. e. the marks and veinings of the Phrygian marble, were *painted*. He observes, that instances of painted frets, or meanders, and other ornaments are not uncommon; and Dr. Clarke has confirmed this observation, by producing instances from temples, in other parts of Greece, of various ornaments, placed in the most conspicuous members of the building, being *painted*; whereas, those mentioned by Mr. W. were concealed.—

Mr. W. is aware of other errors in Vitruvius, but these he ascribes to mistakes in transcription: some of them are very gross, and contrary to truth. Nor are these the only obligations under which the author has laid the study of antiquities.

A very learned translation and explanation, of an inscription that records the finishings wanted by one of the temples in the Acropolis, concludes this volume: we recommend it to the editors of the new edition of Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, as none but an architect could have furnished the means of understanding the technical terms employed; and not every architect has skill sufficient in the language to contribute explanations of an inscription that dates more than four hundred years prior to the Christian era.

Mador of the Moor; a Poem. By James Hogg, Author of the Queen's Wake, &c. Edinburgh, Blackwood: London, Murray. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE expectations which Mr. Hogg's progressive excellence has awakened in the public, will not be disappointed by the present performance. *Mador of the Moor* is beyond a doubt the most regular and finished of all his productions; the versification, though chiefly in that difficult stanza, the Spenserian, is easy and polished, and the story is told with a rapidity which carries the reader along with it, and effectually prevents his attention from flagging; while the images brought before his eyes in the descriptive parts of it, are touched with an accuracy and spirit that proclaim them to be drawn after nature. There is a song in the mountain dialect of Scotland which must have been taught our poet by the fairies themselves; except by the Bard of **Avon**, never before were their characteristic offices and feelings so exquisitely expressed. Unfortunately, its beauties can only be guessed at by the "Southrons"; who will vainly endeavour to find out the meaning of such poetry as

"There wals ane auld carly wonit in yon howe,
Lemedon! Lemedon! ayden lilletu! (woo,
His face was the geire, and his hayre was the
Sing Ho! Ro! Gillan of Allanhu!
But och! quhan the mure getis his euerlet
gray, &c. [and the day, &c.
Quhan the gloamynge hes flaunchtit the nychte
Quhan the cravis haif flowin to the greinwode
schaw,
And the kydde hes blet owr the Lammer Law;
Quhan the dewe hes layde the klawer astEEP,
And the gowin hes fauldit hir buddie to sleep;
Quhan notche is herde but the merlinis men—
Och! than that gyre carly is neuir his lene!"

We wish not however to frighten our readers; there is only 'the harper's song' written in this Caledonian doric mood; and through that they may manage to get, with the aid of Jamison and Pinkerton. The poem opens with a beautiful address to the Tay:

"Thou Queen of Caledonia's mountain floods,
Theme of a thousand gifted Bards of yore,
Majestic wanderer of the wilds and woods,
That lovest to circle cliff and mountain
 hoar, [roar,
And with the winds to mix thy kindred
Starling the shepherd of the Grampian glen!
Rich are the vales that bound thy eastern
 shore,
And fair thy upland dales to human ken;
But scarcely are thy springs known to the sons
 of men.
Or that some spirit at the midnight noon
 Aloft would bear me, middle space, to see
Thy thousand branches gleaming to the moon,
By shadowy hill, gray rock, and fairy lea;
Thy glesome elves disporting merrily
In glimmering circles by the lonely dell,
Or by the sacred fount, or haunted tree,
Where bow'd the saint as hoary legends tell,
And Superstition's last, wild, thrilling visions
 dwell!"

The scenery and characteristics of the Tay are beautifully described, but we must be sparing of long extracts in a poem which like this tempts us to select from every page. The first Canto is entitled the Hunting—and is full of bustle, with all the animation of the chase; the King of Scotland with a train of Nobles, is introduced among the "Athol mountains blue," and the incidents which spring out of the expedition are in part taken from the Scottish annals of the 14th century.

"Where'er the chase to dell, or valley near'd,
There for the royal train, the feast was laid;
There was the monarch's light pavilion rear'd;
There flow'd the wine, and much in glee
 was said
Of lady's form, and blooming mountain maid;
And many a fair was toasted to the brim:
But Knight and Squire a languishing be-
 trayed [monds dim!
When one was named, who's eye made dia-
The king look'd sad and sigh'd! no sleep that
 night for him!"

The sport is interrupted by a mist which lasts three days, during which time the monarch steals away, his courtiers know not whither, and very wisely are contented to remain in ignorance. The dispersing of the mist restores the pleasures of the chase; and, upon sally-

ing forth again, the Nobles find the King upon the summit of Ben Glow, ready to take his share in the toils of the day, which are described with all the truth and fidelity of nature. Resting from their fatigues, the party are entertained by the king's harper—

That evening, called to sing, he fram'd a lay,—
A lay of such mysterious tendency
It stole the listeners' reasoning powers away;
They dream'd not that they lay in Moors of
Dee,
But in some fairy isle amid the sea,
So well did fancy mould her visions vain :

As we have already spoken in terms of warm approbation respecting the Harper's lay, we need only say, now, that the nature of the theme awakening solemn thoughts in some of the party, the conversation begins to turn

"On gospel faith, and superstitious spell,"
which the others ridicule, and prophane,
"And words were said unfitting bards to tell."

They are interrupted by the entrance of a stranger of reverend aspect and mysterious air, whose appearance exactly answers "to the old earl of whom the minstrel sung;" each one waits in breathless expectation the result;

"At length to Scotland's monarch rose his look,
On whom he beckon'd with commanding
mien ;

With manner that denial would not brook ;
Then gliding forth he paused upon the green.
What the mysterious messenger could mean
No one would risk conjecture ; all were still.
In converse close, the two were lingering
seen

Across the lea, and down beside the rill,
Then seem'd to vanish both in shadow of the
hill."

Nine days the King remains away, and then returning to his court, he learned that his Nobles on the night he left them had been mysteriously slain, on the very-spot where they had laughed to scorn the power of heaven. With this solemn occurrence the first canto closes, in a strain of correspondent sadness, and in our poet's skilful hands the rude traditions of former ages assume all the interest and dignity of historical facts.

The second canto opens with portraits so true to life, that we must exhibit them to our readers.

"That time there lived upon the banks of Tay
A man of right ungrainly courtesy,
Yet he was ardent in his froward way,
And honest as a Highlander may be.
He was not man of rank, nor mean degree,
And loved his spouse, and child, as such became ;
Yet oft would fret, and wrangle irefully,
Fastening on them of every ill the blame ;
Nor list the loud defence of his unyielding
dame.

She was unweeting, plump, and fair to see ;
Dreadless of ills she ne'er before had seen ;
Full of blithe jolliment and boisterous glee :
Yet was her home not well bedight or
clean ;
For, like the most of all her sex, I ween,
Much she devised, but little did conclude ;
Much toil was lost as if it ne'er had been.
Her tongue was fraught with matter won-
derous crude, [loud,
And, in her own defence, most volatile and

A scolding wife is the chronic rheumatism to which a highlander's life is peculiarly subject ; perhaps the frequent instances of suffering from it, which may have fallen under our Mountain Bard's immediate observation, justify him to himself, for the sly innuendos which he throws out against the fair sex ; in the very spirit of Dan Chaucer. But he redeems himself in the daughter of this wrangling pair, who is described blooming as the flowers around her, pure as the dews in which they are bathed, and playful as the lamb that sports among them. Her charms have subjugated her liege-lord, and, betrothed to him, she overlooks the disparity of his years, and the faults of his disposition, resigned to her parents' will, and not of a temperament which loves to dwell on the possibility of evil ; coquetish, beautiful, and gay, she reigns among her wooers, but not long is she to retain her indifference ; about the time of the mist which had interrupted the proceedings of the hunting party, the heart of Ila Moore is destined to begin its trials.

"The day was wet, the mist was on the moor,
Rested from labour husbandman and maid ;
There came a stranger to Kinraigy's door
Of goodly form, in minstrel garb array'd :
Of braided silk his builziment was made :
Short the entrance he required to stay !
He tuned his viol, and with veh'mence
play'd ;
Mistress and menial, maid and matron gray,
Soon mix'd were on the floor, and frisk'd in
wild affray."

The confusion into which this mischief-loving minstrel throws Kinraigy's household, with the anger of his unwilling host is admirably described, and scenes take place, which would well employ the pencil of our modern Hogarth—"When supper on the ashen board was set."

His angry looks are however unheeded ; "the frantic hurly burly is renewed ;" and the house is crowded with the youngers of the hamlet.

"The dire mis-rule Kinraigy could not brook ;
He saw distinction lost and order spurn'd ;
And much displeased that his offended look
Was all unmindful, high his anger burn'd.
Upon the rocket Minstrel dark he turn'd,
And ask'd to whom such strains he wout to
play ?—
O ! he had play'd to nobles now inurn'd !
And he had play'd in countries far away,
And to the gallant King that o'er them held
the sway !

"Ay !" said Kinraigy, with malignant scowl,
Stroking his beard, and writhing down his
brow ;

"I've heard our monarch was an arrant fool !
I ween it so, but knew it not till now !
But 'tis enough !—his choice of such as
you !— [clings !]
Great heaven ! to man what inconsistence

To meanest of the species doom'd to bow !
Had I one day o'er all created things,
The world should once be clear'd of fiddlers
and of kings !"

'Twas a hard jest ; but Mador laugh'd it bye ;
Across the strings his careless fingers stray'd,
Till staunch Kinraigy, with unalter'd eye,
Ask'd how, or where, he learn'd the scraping
trade ?

When those new jars to music came allay'd,
And how it happ'd he in the line had
thriven ?

For sure, of all the fiddlers ever play'd,

Never was bow by such a novice driven,
Never were human ears by such discordance
riven.

* * * * *

The earliest winter hues of old Cairn-Gorm,
Schehallon when the clouds begin to lon' ,
Even the wan face of heaven before the storm,
Look'd ne'er so stern as Mador of the Moor.
Most cutting sharp was his retort and sour,
And in offensive guise his bow he drew.

Kinraigy redder'd, stepp'd across the floor,
Lifted his staff, and back indignant flew
To scathe the Minstrel's pate, and baste him
black and blue.

Had those to Mador known in royal hall,
(For well I ween he was not stranger there)
Beheld him crouching 'gainst that smoky wall,
His precious violin heaved high in air,
As guardian shield, the iresful blow to bear ;
The blowzy dame holding with all her might
An interceding maid so lovely fair ;
Matron and peasant gaping with affright—
O 'twas a scene of life might charm an an-
chorite !

Order, however, is restored, "by beauteous Ila Moore's reproving look," and after a short time passed in conversation betwixt the Minstrel and the Dame, who drinks largely of flattery's "delicious draught," administered by her penetrating guest, he retires,

Aloft was framed the Minstrel's humble bed
Of the green braken and the yielding heath,
With coverlet of dowlas o'er it spread ;—
That too he lauded with obsequious breath.
But he was out, and in,—above—beneath,
Unhinging doors, and groping in the dark :
The matrons dread unearthly scathe ;
The maidens hide their heads, the watch-dog
bark ; [lark.]
And all was noise and fright till matin of the

The next morning finds our minstrel detained, by the inclemency of the atmosphere, at Kinraigy's cottage, in spite of all the hints he receives for his departure. At last a change in the weather, which is most beautifully described, leaves him without excuse ; and the blooming Ila Moore, in that true spirit of hospitality, which enjoins us to "welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," undertakes to row him over the Tay ; no wonder they lingered on a road which even in description abounds with beauties that detain the mind's eye :—

"Twas but one little mile!—a summer day!
And when the sun went down they scarce had
reach'd the Tay!

The change in Ila Moore's character after the departure of the Minstrel is sweetly told; her tender melancholy, her chastened dignity, her estrangement from all her former associates, her love of solitude, all shew that her soul is engrossed by one image: and her mother alarmed at the alteration in her, sends an ancient friar to the "royal tent below the Wells of Dee," to ascertain the rank which Mador of the Moor holds in the Monarch's train, and in case of finding him removed above the vulgar, to deliver to him an account of her daughter's desponding state—

" Next morn, while yet the eastern mountains
threw [dale,
Their giant shadows o'er the slumbering
Their darken'd verges trembling on the dew
In rosy wreath, so lovely and so pale,
The warp'd and slender rainbow of the vale!
Ere beauteous Ila's foot had prest the floor,
Or her fair cheek had kiss'd the morning
gale,
A lively rap came to Kinraigy's door—
There stood the active Friar, and Mador of
the Moor."

The delight and increased obsequiousness of the dame at this assurance of Mador's consequence, the blushing modesty of the conscious maid, and the indignation and fears of honest Kinraigy when he sees again "The Minstrel's smooth obtrusive face;" the devoted attention of the hero of the tale to Ila Moore, and Albert's growing jealousy of his betrothed bride, form abundant matter for the remainder of the canto, which concludes with the flight of Mador, at the earnest entreaty of Ila Moore, to avoid the blood-thirsty revenge of his indignant rival.

The third canto opens with a touching apostrophe to Love, followed by a disclosure respecting Ila Moore, the probability of which our readers will already have guessed

" Why do the maidens of the strath rejoice,
And lift with meaning gesture on the loan?
Why do they smirk, and talk with giggling
voice

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Of laces and of stays; and thereupon
Hang many a fruitful jest?—Ah! is there
none. [vow?

The truth to pledge, and prove the nuptial
Alas! the Friar on pilgrimage is gone;
Mador is lost—none else the secret knew,
And all is deem'd pretext assumptive and untrue."

The laws of Scotland respecting female chastity are much more severe than those of England, and were formerly more strictly adhered to than may be found convenient in modern times. Albert, the incensed and injured chief, upon the discovery of Ila Moore's situation, orders Kinraigy

To drive his worthless daughter from the land
Or forthwith yield of goods and gear the
whole.

The readiness with which the selfish mother would immediately accede to the punishment of her child, whose misfortune her own weak indulgence and presumptuous carelessness had occasioned, is finely contrasted by the noble forgiveness and generosity of Kinraigy. The birth of the young minstrel, Kinraigy's honest emotion at the sight of him, the exquisite tenderness of his mother, the dame's uneasiness lest the evil spirits should change the unchristened babe, are delineated with alternate dignity, pathos, and humour, such as no modern poem within our knowledge can shew, except it may be the Oberon of Wieland, which, were it purified from its licentiousness, might be suffered to take its stand by Mador of the Moor. The uneasiness of her mother, her father's sighs, oppress the guiltless heart of Ila Moore more than her own sufferings, and for their sakes she resolves to gain some tidings of the father of her child

" Forthwith she tried a letter to indite,
To rouse the faithless Mador's dormant
flame:

Her soul was rack'd with feelings opposite;
She found no words proportioned to his
blame. [came;

At memory's page her blushes went and
And aye she stoop'd and o'er the cradle hung,
Call'd her loved infant by his father's name,
Then framed a little lay, and thus she sung—
Thy father's far away, thy mother all too young:

'Be still, my babe! be still!—the die is cast!
Beyond thy weal no joy remains for me!
Thy mother's spring was clouded and o'erpast
Erewhile the blossom open'd on the tree!
But I will nurse thee kindly on my knee,
In spite of every taunt and jeering tongue;
O thy sweet eye will melt my wrongs to see!
And thy kind little heart with grief be wrung!
Thy father's far away, thy mother all too
young!"'

Her letter finished, she dispatches it by a youthful messenger to the Court of Scotland, and charges him to wait for Mador's answer; but alas!

"Porter, nor groom, nor warder of the Tower
Had ever heard the name of Mador of the
Moor."

The fourth canto shews us Ila Moore, "a babe, unwean'd, companion of her flight," in search of her love; an ancient Palmer joins her on her way, and offers to protect her and her child. This man, the victim of incessant remorse for the unfortunate consequences of an illicit love, is represented as holding converse with the world of spirits, and Ila Moore is alternately penetrated with his kindness, and distrustful of its motives. At length a storm comes on, and they look for shelter; "a darksome shieling" offers them a refuge; its loneliness and deserted state are well described

"Twas only then the grovelling badger's den,
Damp was its floor, untrode by human feet,
And cold, cold lay the hearth, uncheer'd by
kindly heat!"

The marten, from his vault beneath the wall,
Peep'd forth with fiend-like eye and fetid
breath; [call,
They heard the young brock's whining hunger.
And the grim pole-cat's grinding voice be-
neath."

"I regret the loss of Fairyism," says Marmontel; and so should we, were its empire often described, as it is by the Ettrick Shepherd: nothing but the length of extract we have already been led into, restrains us from giving the account of the tender mother's fear "lest at the turn of night the fiends her babe should win." After a night of contest and dread, the assailing spirits vanish at the crowing of the cock; the Palmer

bursts into a triumphant hymn of gratitude, and the mother's heart is cheered afresh with hope, till he brings her within sight of the court, and then leaves her.

The last canto is beautifully occupied with what may be termed domestic incidents. Kinraigy has traced his daughter's steps; an affecting meeting takes place between them, and one more affecting still, between Mador and Ila Moore.

"Their hands were join'd—a mother's heart
was bless'd! [name;
Her son was christen'd by his Sovereign's
In gold and scarlet the young imp was dress'd,
A tiar on his head of curious frame.
But ne'er on earth was seen a minstrel's dame
Shine in such beauty and such rich array!
An hundred 'Squires, and fifty maidens, came
Riding on palfreys, sporting all the way,
To guard this splendid dame home to her na-
tive Tay.

Needs not to sing of after joys that fell,
Of years of glory and felicity;
Needs not on time and circumstance to dwell.
All who have heard of maid of low degree,
Hight Ila Moore, upraised in dignity.
And rank all other Scottish dames above, (be,
May well conceive who Mador needs must
And trace the winding mysteries of his love,
To such my tale is told, and such will it ap-
prove."

A few stanzas of apostrophe to his harp conclude this lay of the Ettrick Shepherd, which, in richness of fancy and elegance of sentiment, we must repeat, is not unworthy of the genius of the poet whose style of versification he has adopted.

The progress of the plot of this poem may, possibly, be thought to bear some resemblance to that adopted in the *Lady of the Lake*; the fact is, that the Scottish History of the fourteenth century furnishes more than one proto-type of such an event. But, Mr. Hogg has had chiefly in view the Adventures of the King of Scotland with a lady named Elizabeth Moore; now, Elizabeth being longer than the Poet wanted, by two syllables; and, besides, a name to be met with any day: he found it convenient on account of the rhythm, to change this inflexible polysyllable for one more rare and pliant.

Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, by Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D. Part the Second, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. 4to. Price six Guineas. Cadell & Davies, London. 1816.

In the course of those researches which have been our duty and delight for many a long year, few things have vexed us more, than those fatal events by which adventurous travellers have been denied the gratification of publishing their own history of their adventures. With whatever interest we peruse the immortal Cooke's last Voyage, we rest assured that had he himself superintended the publication, it would have received many corrections, with much additional matter from his pen. And though we are thankful for an opportunity of paying the tribute of a sigh to the intrepid Mungo Parke, yet this bears no comparison to that infinite pleasure with which we should have met him once more, in person, in his native land.

When we consider the numerous hazards encountered by those who have surveyed distant lands, and people of uncivilized habits, for our instruction, we tremble for them in every instance of peril. The plague besets them on this side, the *mal aria* fever on that side; famine stares them repeatedly in the face; while the angry passions of men, not seldom more desperate than plague, sickness, or famine, place their lives in a jeopardy, from which the means of escape, almost defy foresight, if they do not exceed belief.

But, when we see the author's name in his title-page, and know that he has survived all dangers, and extricated himself from every extremity, the idea accompanies and consoles us: his difficulties are pronounced not insuperable; and the proverb that reports past labours to be pleasant, meets us in its full force and impulse.

We congratulate Dr. Clarke on turning his steps homewards: we congratulate him on his approach towards civilized countries, and people disposed to do justice to his merit and reputation.

It was for these, and for home, he laboured; for these and for home, he incurred weariness of body, anxiety of mind, hazards of every description, and expenses not trifling, even to a man of fortune. Few persons have originally proposed to themselves an excursion so extensive; from the icy coasts of the North, to the parched deserts of Egypt; from Sweden and Petersburg, to Cairo and Jerusalem:—so inconsiderable portion of the globe!

Every where the Dr. finds something to remark, for which his previous Travels had singularly well prepared him. The *tumuli* he found in the South, would have been passed undistinguished by a traveller who was not fresh from the contemplation of similar labours in the North. The barrows and lesser erections contributed assistance in explanation of the Pyramids themselves; and, whether found on the shores of the Hellespont, or on those of the Nile, under the eye of practised intelligence they bore witness to truths obscured by the lapse of ages, and recorded only in such antient and long forgotten, though venerated memoranda.

The conclusion of his last volume left the author in full possession of his triumph over all difficulties which opposed his acquisition of the famous statue of Eleusinian Ceres. The goddess was safely hoisted on board a frail vessel, and the learned and spirited travellers were returned to Athens, then their head quarters. The present volume opens with their quitting Athens, and taking a northern direction for Constantinople, and the Austrian territories beyond the Danube. But many a heavy mile intervenes before the banks of that capacious river appear; and we are detained in Greece by a variety of objects interesting to the philosopher, the antiquary, the historian, the man of letters, and the general reader.

This is a military age, and we shall in the first place, adduce the sentiments of our author on those most celebrated military events, which none who have perused Grecian History, can fail of recollecting, directly as they are mentioned; yet they have continued in some degree problematical, and in a

much greater degree obscure, from the acknowledged and insatiate vanity of those by whom the relation is transmitted to later times.

The achievements of the Greeks at Troy, are acknowledged by all to be highly poetical and hyperbolical; the most judicious have been inclined to think pretty much the same of the battle of Marathon; and, to say truth, after the most exact scrutiny into the localities and possibilities of the scene, by our author, and by other travellers, we cannot deny that those who have restrained their belief in various parts of the story, are sufficiently justified by the features of the country as impressed by the hand of nature.

Modern authors have been sceptical on the number of men, especially of Persians, said to have fought on the Plain at Marathon. They urge the improbability, that the Persians had ships enough, stores enough, or opportunity favourable for embarking and disembarking a hundred thousand men. What tonnage could they command sufficient for this service? and, that the Greeks were strongly addicted to the marvellous, and to multiplication, as one means of the marvellous, appears sufficiently from the oratorical flourish of Lysias, who reminded his Athenian auditory of the exploits of their immortal ancestors, who at Marathon, had annihilated *fifty myriads of barbarians!!!* What vanity! What falsity! Yet this was spoken little more than a century after the battle, and at no greater distance from the spot, than about ten or a dozen miles. Justin the historian, goes further still, and states the number at *six hundred thousand!* A number that could not possibly have stood on the ground.

There is yet another observation which admits of no reply. The scene itself neither has, now, nor had it in the days of Pausanias—we say, therefore, it never had, the smallest vestige of any erection over the bodies of the enemy. To tell us gravely that the corpses of this great number of Persians were buried in the ditches, sunk in the lake adjacent, or dispersed about, and lost, as it were by enchantment, is rather to write fable than history. The fact is,

that the enemies slain, or routed by the Greeks, were many fewer than Grecian vanity reported; and though the victory was indeed illustrious;—for, it was in defence of the country—yet, it was not all which the Grecian orators, vieing with each other, represented it.

Referring our readers back to Panorama Vol. XV. p. 153. *et seq.* for Mr. Hobhouse's description of the antiquities existing on the Plain of Marathon, we shall now give a place to part of Dr. Clarke's account of the same, for the purpose of comparison. A lofty sepulchral mound, marks the burial place of the Athenians who fell in the action, it affords a great number of arrow heads of flint. It is one hundred and eighty feet in circumference, although no doubt, it has been slowly sinking, during many ages. It is still called *Tipe*, from *Taphos*, the tomb. Near this tomb are two smaller monuments; one for the Platæans, and for the slaves; the other a work of art and expense: erected on foundations of white marble; a large square pedestal, on which formerly stood *Stelaæ*, or a Trophy; perhaps both.

About a mile in advance is a rivulet; and around it are *Marathonian reliques* of every description;—remains of sepulchres, *stelæ*, *soroi*, the ruins of marble trophies,—architectural pillars, fragments of statues, &c.

We continued through rich corn land, until we reached the borders of that famous *Lake* or *fen*, into which the Persian army were driven by the victorious Greeks. We found it overgrown with tall reeds and bulrushes, but well suited, by its unfathomable depth of water and mud, to confirm the probability of the fact related concerning it; and capable, at this day, of engulfing the most numerous army that might attempt its passage. It occupies the whole of this extremity of the Plain, between Mount *Stauro Koraki* and the sea, reaching quite up to the base of the former; along which a narrow defile, exactly like that of *Thermopyla*, and in the same manner skirting the bottom of a mountain, conducts, by an ancient paved-way, to a village now called *Shuli*; perhaps the ancient *Tricorinthus*, which occurred in the road from *Marathon* to *Rhamnus*. The resemblance between the two straits is indeed remarkably striking; for a spring, at the foot of the mountain, crosses the ancient paved-way, as do

the hot springs of *Thermopyla*. As soon as we had reached this *défilé*, we perceived at once what had been the main cause of the prodigious destruction which here befel the Persian army; and why so fatal a disaster particularly distinguished this swampy Lake. The appearance of the place is the best comment upon the catastrophe: it is, in fact, a pass which a smaller band than that of the Spartan heroes, under Léonidas, might have easily guarded against the myriads of Darius: and the story of the battle shews plainly that the vast overthrow which here took place must have been owing as much to the Persians themselves as to the valour of the Greeks. In the beginning of the fight, an interval of eight *stadia* separated the two armies; and this precisely corresponds with the distance, as before mentioned, between the *Charadrus* and the *Stela* at the foot of Mount *Agherlichli*. It was therefore beneath this mountain that *Miltiades* ranged his troops; having the *Plateans* upon his left wing, towards *Erauron*; and his right towards the sea, commanded by *Callimachus*. The *Charadrus* perhaps separated the hostile legions. That the Greeks were repulsed after their first onset, seems very probable; not only from the obstinate combat that ensued after they made the attack, but also from the situation of the mound raised over their dead, where the combat was the most severe, and which still serves to mark the situation of the Grecian line. Afterwards, when victory began to declare itself in their favour, it is related, that the right wing of the Grecian army turned the left of the Persians upon their centre, and, by throwing the main army into disorder, dispersed it in the Plain. Here it was again intercepted by the Plateans and Greeks stationed upon the left, and driven across the *Charadrus*; whence, flying in the utmost confusion, the whole body made at once for the *défilé* we have mentioned; where the only passage was afforded by an ancient paved causeway, hardly wide enough to admit of two persons abreast of each other, and which remains at the present day. Every other attempt to escape must have been fruitless, as the sea or the lake intervened to oppose it. The consequence, therefore, of so vast a multitude all rushing towards one narrow outlet, must be obvious; for it would be similar to that which so recently befel the French army, in its retreat from *Moscow*, at the sanguinary passage of the *Borisina*;—heaps of dead bodies choking the only channel through which any chance of a retreat is offered, the fugitives either plunge into the abyss, or turn their arms upon each other; and

the few who escape drowning, or being crushed to death, fall by the hands of their comrades. Historians, in their accounts of the *Battle of Marathon*, simply relate, that the Persians were driven into the Lake, without being aware of the *défilé* whereby they were ensnared: but it is very remarkable, that in the two memorable invasions of Greece by the Persians, the first under *Darius*, when they were defeated at *Marathon*; and the second, only eleven years afterwards, under *Xerxes*, when they encountered the Spartans at *Thermopyla*,—the curious circumstance of a natural *défilé*, exactly similar in either instance, should have tended so materially towards the renown acquired by the Greeks.

Thus are the accounts of ancient historians at once confirmed and corrected, by examination of the locality. After having repulsed the Greeks, the Persians lost themselves in a confused flight; but in numbers not so great as fame reported.

We now direct our attention to the second most illustrious victory of the Greeks over their Persian invaders. It has always appeared to us the most illustrious, because the heroism of a small band of men, has in it something more striking than that of a large army.

We shall give this, at length, in the author's own words.

We now set out upon the most interesting part of all our travels—an expedition to the **STRAITS OF THERMOPYLE**: and we began the day's journey with increased satisfaction, because we had already discovered, that, in quitting the usual track of travellers by the coast, we were actually following the ancient *military way*, mentioned by *Livy*, as it was prepared and paved by the states of Greece for the passage of their armies; and, consequently, that we were now treading in the footsteps of those *Spartans* who with *Leonidas* guarded this *défilé* at the invasion of *Xerxes*. The remains of the old paved road will long continue; because it is the common practice of passengers to avoid the pavement: preferring an easier path, by the side of it. Although the whole of this road is a descent from *Bodenitz*, we nevertheless continued to proceed at a considerable height above the level of the marshy plain of *Mola* and the sea. The hills around us were covered with trees; and we found some rare plants growing beneath them, both among the rocks, and over the rest of this narrow valley. We had journeyed in this manner

for about an hour, when, having passed several *stadia* of the ancient pavement, we suddenly found ourselves in a small plain surrounded by mountains, just before the descent to the narrowest part of the Straits falls off abruptly, by a steep and uninterrupted declivity. Here we observed, close to the *antient way*, upon our right, an antient TUMULUS, whereon the broken remains of a massive pedestal, as a foundation for some monument, were yet conspicuous. In its present state, it is sufficiently entire to prove that the form of this pedestal was square, and that it covered the top of a conical mound of earth; which is the shape common not only to antient sepulchres in general, but in particular to those of Greece; as appears in the examples already adduced of the *Tomb of the Athenians* in the Plain of Marathon, and the *Tomb of the Thebans* in the Plain of Cheronéa. It consisted of large square blocks of red marble *breccia*, some of which remained as they were originally placed: others, dislocated and broken, were lying by, with a considerable fragment of one of the wrought corners of the pedestal. The surface of this red marble *breccia* was entirely encrusted with a brown lichen; and the stone itself, by weathering, was so far decomposed upon its surface, that it resembled common grey limestone; proving thereby the great length of time it has thus remained exposed to the action of the atmosphere. It is hardly necessary to allege any additional facts to prove to whom this *tomb* belonged: being the only one that occurs in the whole of this *defile*, and corresponding precisely, as to its situation by the *military way*, with the accounts given of it by antient authors, there can be no doubt but that this was the place of burial alluded to by Herodotus, where those heroes were interred who fell in the action of Thermopyla; and that the *Tumulus* itself is the POLYANDRIUM mentioned by Strabo, whereon were placed the five STELE; one of which contained that thrilling Epitaph, yet speaking to the hearts of all who love their country. It may be thus rendered into English metre, without altering the sense of the original:—

TO SPARTA'S FREE-BORN SONS, O STRANGER,
TELL,
HOW, FIGHTING FOR HER LAWS, WE SPARTANS FELL!

The same appellation of POLYANDRIUM, as applied to a sepulchre, occurs in Pausanias, with reference to the *Tomb of the Thebans* near Cheronéa: and the only difference between the two is, that the Cheronéan *tumulus* is larger than this: they are both alike

in shape. We have not thought it right, in relating our discovery of this *tomb* to introduce any remarks that were made afterwards; but the reader, wishing to have its history yet further ascertained, will find additional testimony concerning it in the account which follows. The description of its exact situation, with regard to the scene of those events which have consecrated to a perpetual memory the narrow passage of Thermopyla, will serve to strengthen the opinion here maintained with regard to the *tomb* itself; for it is placed upon the top of the very eminence within the *defile*, to which all the Greeks retired, excepting only the Thebans; "AND THERE," says Herodotus, "IS THE TUMULUS, IN THE WAY TO THE DEFILE, WHERE THERE NOW STANDS THE STONE LION TO LEONIDAS." They retired to this spot, answering also to the situation of their camp; for this was within the *wall* that closed the passage; there being a little plain here, extending along the valley towards Bodonitz: and there is no other place "*within the wall*" where their camp could have been situate, as will presently appear. In the description of the position held by the Greeks at THERMOPYLE, Leonidas is represented as not being within sight of the Persian army; which would have been the case if he had been anywhere further advanced towards the north. When the Spartans composed the advanced guard, during the day upon which a person was sent by Xerxes to reconnoitre, they had descended from their camp, and were seen at the entry of the *defile*, *without the wall*, a little removed from the south-east side of the small bridge where the Turkish *dervéne* now is, upon the outside of the old wall:—for these Straits are still guarded as a frontier pass; and they are as much the Gates of Greece as they were when Xerxes invaded the country; neither is there any reason to doubt, that, with respect to so narrow a passage, any remarkable circumstance related formerly should be irreconcileable with its present appearance. Indeed, some of the most trivial facts, casually dropped by historians, guide us to particular parts of the *defile* where the events took place. For example, it is mentioned by Herodotus, that the Spartan soldiers, upon the occasion alluded to, were found "combing their hair." Whoever has seen the inhabitants of the country thus occupied, must have observed that this operation of cleansing the hair is also accompanied by ablation, and that it takes place, of course, by the side of some fountain. The mere circumstance of being stationed near to a fountain, often suggests

to the persons so situate the propriety of this duty. Observing therefore the little change that has taken place in Greece, in any of the customs among its inhabitants, which relate to their way of life, it might be expected that a fountain still exists, denoting the spot where the Spartans were seen upon this occasion. Whether the probability be admitted or not, the sequel will shew that this is really the truth.

Hence the descent becomes rapid towards the narrowest part of the Straits; and the military way leading through thick woods covering the declivity, is in many places broken up by torrents, as it is described by *Strabo*. In about three quarters of an hour from the POLYANDRIUM, we arrived at the wall mentioned by *Herodotus*. The remains of it are still very considerable; insomuch that it has been traced the whole way from the Gulp of Malea to the Gulp of Corinth, a distance of twenty-four leagues; extending along the mountainous chain of *Ceta* from sea to sea, and forming a barrier towards the north of Greece, which excludes the whole of *Etolia* and *Thessaly*. In this respect it resembles the wall of *Antoninus*, in the north of Britain. It may be supposed that we did not follow it beyond the immediate vicinity of the Straits of Thermopylae, where it begins; but this fact, as to its great length, was communicated to us by our guides; and it was afterwards confirmed by the positive assurance of our Consul at *Zeitun*. It is built with large and rudely-shaped stones, which have been put together with cement; and in many places the work is now almost concealed by the woods and thickets that have grown over it.

Immediately after passing this wall, upon the outside of it, and upon the left hand, is seen the fountain before alluded to; precisely in the situation that must have been occupied by the Spartans, when reconnoitred by command of *Xerxes*. It is shaded by an enormous Plane-tree (*Platanus Orientalis*) of unknown antiquity, self-sown in its origin, and one of many that may have flourished upon the spot ever since the Lacedaemonian soldiers were seen at this fountain, combing their hair, and amusing themselves with gymnastic exercises. Indeed, if the stories related by antient authors of the great age of the Oriental Plane-tree, in certain instances, were to be admitted as true, the present example might only be considered as an immediate offspring of some venerable plant found here upon that occasion; for the battle of Thermopylae was fought only four hundred and eighty-one years before the Christian era, and *Pausanias* tells of a plane-tree in

Arcadia supposed to have been planted by *Menelaus*; so that the age of the tree, when he saw it, must have been thirteen hundred years. It is well known that the seeds of the *Platanus Orientalis* remain upon the tree, in little balls, until the spring; as they do not ripen early in the autumn. We found many of the seed-vessels in a mature state, hanging from the branches: and being desirous of bearing away a living memorial from a spot so celebrated, we gathered many of them. Thence, leaving the fountain, we entered the extensive bog, or fen, through which a narrow paved causeway offers the only approach to all the southern parts of Greece. This causeway has, upon either side of it, a deep and impassable morass; and it is further bounded by the sea towards the east, and the precipices of Mount *Ceta* towards the west. There is situated the Turkish *dervere*, or barrier, upon a small narrow stone bridge which marks the most important point of the whole passage; because it is still occupied by sentinels as in antient times; and is therefore, even now, considered as the *ittaai* of the southern provinces. The *Thermae*, or hot springs, whence this defile received the appellation of *Thermopyle*, are at a short distance from this bridge, a little farther on, towards the north: the old paved causeway leads to those springs, immediately after passing the bridge. They issue principally from two mouths at the foot of the limestone precipices of *Ceta*, upon the left of the causeway, which here passes close under the mountain, and on this part of it scarcely admits two horsemen abreast of each other; the morass upon the right, between the causeway and the sea, being so dangerous, that we were near being buried with our horses, by our imprudence in venturing a few paces into it from the paved road. These springs, formerly sacred to *Heracles*, are still called *Thermae*. They are half way between *Bodonitz* and *Zeitun*. We dismounted, to examine their temperature: and, as it was now noon, we first estimated the temperature of the external air; it equalled 51° of Fahrenheit. The temperature of the water, within the mouth of the springs, amounted to 111° ; being 31° less than the temperature of the hot springs at *Lydia Hamam* near *Alexandria Troas*; which are nearly at the same height from the level of the sea. Yet the water appeared very hot when we placed our hands in it; and smoke ascended from it continually. The water is impregnated with carbonic acid, lime, salt, and sulphur. It is very transparent, but it deposits a calcareous incrustation upon the substances

in its neighbourhood. The ground about the springs yields a hollow sound, like that within the crater of the *Solfaterra* near *Naples*. In some places, near to the springs, we observed cracks and fissures filled with stagnant water, through which a gaseous fluid was rising in large bubbles to the surface. The fetid smell of this gas powerfully bespeaks its nature; for it is sulphuretted hydrogen. Having before alluded to the accuracy with which *Sophocles* adapted the scenery of the *Trachinia* to real appearances around the *Sinus Maliacus*, it may be worthy of remark, that even this trivial circumstance, of the gaseous ebullition through crevices of the earth at *Thermopylae*, did not escape his observation. He makes a curious use of it, in the scene between *Dejanira* and the *Chorus*; when he causes the former to relate, that some of the wool stained with the blood of the Centaur *Nessus*, falling upon the *Trachinian Plain*, in a place where the sun's rays were the most fierce, there boiled up from the earth "fthy bubbles." The audience who were present during its representation, and who were well acquainted with all that was worthy of observation in the *Plain of Trachinia*, must have regarded with a high degree of satisfaction the appropriation of its physical phenomena to an interesting story; because it was interweaving facts, whereof many of them had been witnesses, with the machinery of a fable, which, as a popular superstition, was of course listened to by them with all the attention due to the most solemn truths. And, at this distance of time, it gives a new interest to the most beautiful productions of the Grecian drama, to be informed, that the Poet, in his descriptions, did not merely delineate an ideal picture, but that he adapted the mythological tales of his country to the actual features of its geography, and to its existing characteristic phenomena. We have before proved that the antiquities of *Mycene* were made subservient to his plan of the *Fletra*; and perhaps it will hereafter appear, as *Greece* becomes better known, that the observations we have now made, respecting the *Trachinia*, may be extended to all the other productions of his Muse.

The nature of this narrow pass at *Thermopylae* has been sufficiently explained: it is owing entirely to the marshy plain which lies at the foot of a precipitous part of Mount *Eta*, between the base of the mountain and the sea. This marsh, never having been drained, is for the most part one entire bog: and there is no possibility of obtaining a passage by land along the shore, from south to north, or rather from south-east to north-west except over the paved causeway

here described. The most critical part of the Pass is at the *hot springs*, or at the bridge where the Turkish *dervene* is placed. At the former, the traveller has the mountain close to him on one side, and a deep bog on the other. A handful of brave troops might therefore intercept the passage of the mightiest army that *Persia* or any Eastern nation ever mustered; as we find they did, until a path was pointed out for the troops of *Xerxes*, which conducted his soldiers, by a circuitous route over the mountain, to the rear of the Grecian camp. This path was also pointed out to us: it is a little beyond the *hot springs*, towards the north; and it is still used by the inhabitants of the country, in their journeys to *Satona*, the ancient *Amphissa*. After following this path to a certain distance, another road branches from it towards the south-east, according to the route pursued by the Persians upon that occasion.

What is it, then, that gives an interest so lively to the pass of Thermopylae? It is, itself, as the Dr. justly observes, one of the most disagreeable spots upon earth. Unwholesome air, mephitic exhalations bursting through the rotten surface of a corrupted soil, as if all the land around were diseased; a filthy and foetid quagmire, "a heaven fit with fogs;" stagnant but reeking pools; hot and sulphurous springs; a scene of morbid nature! Yet this spot has been distinguished by *PATRIOTISM*; and the renown of those who there shewed what that passion is capable of, has consecrated it to everlasting remembrance.

It is consecrated still, by the tomb of Leonidas and his Spartans; by the poetic powers of the bard, himself immortal; by the recollections of whoever has taken a liberal education; and by the sanction of descending ages.

Will it be possible for the Briton who loves his country to visit the field of Waterloo, without emotions of the most powerful kind? Will it ever be forgot, that there the British troops by their determined valour, dethroned the tyrant of France, and of Europe? that there the combat lasted for many a bloody hour; and that, the world was delivered, but, at the expense of thousands, on whose tomb might be inscribed, as on that of the companions in arms of Leonidas,—"Go, stranger, and report to the British Parliament, that here

we lie, in obedience to their Votes and Resolutions."

It will not, however, be said, that a single Aristodemus, deserted his colours; nor, is there an individual on whom the odious appellation of "trembler," can be fixed, by the pen of the historian, as was the fact at Thermopylæ.

[*To be continued.*]

The Life of William Hutton, F.A.S.S. including a particular Account of the Riots at Birmingham, in 1791. To which is subjoined the History of his Family, written by himself and published by his daughter, Catherine Hutton. 8vo. pp. 404. price. 12s. Baldwin and Co, London. 1816.

WITH a portrait,—which is a good likeness of the author, at the age of eighty. Not every man has skill to write his own life, though he may be able to narrate the more striking incidents of it, with correctness and vivacity: neither has every man that independence of mind—we mean that independence of *himself*, which may enable him to state his errors faithfully, and to develope their causes accurately, with intent to submit them to the opinion and censure of others.

We all of us do mistake; perhaps, we frequently mistake; but our failings we disguise to ourselves, and, most assiduously we conceal them from others; There are very few men living, who cannot assign motives for their actions more seemly than those for which the world has given them credit; and—nigh we believe the greatest of criminals, and even some deserving of no mean place among the heroes, and the "Greats," their most flagrant offences have been mingled with sentiments of virtue; and what the world has execrated as guilt in its extreme of profligacy, they have intended as the consummation of honour.

Mr. Hutton has confessed a portion of his errors: they are not like the Confessions of Rousseau, dangerous to morals: they merely mark his digressions from the main object of a tradesman; and by what speculations he was so many hundreds out of pocket. We have often wished, that some of our success-

ful tradesmen would favour the world with such parts of their history as might be prudent, by way of direction and encouragement to young beginners. Those entering life would then learn, that an apparent course of prosperity, by no means excludes many heavy strokes of adversity; they would see on what trivial incidents profit or loss have often depended; how nearly the best laid plans have verged on total ruin; and how, when tottering as it were, at the brink, events have issued in scarcely hoped for advantage. They would see, too, how it happens, that after fathers have made fortunes, sons disperse them; because, they never felt those anxieties, or those sufferings, by which their predecessors were deterred from pursuing, or from continuing to pursue, a devious track.

To come more particularly to the history before us,—

We commend the fidelity which marks little savings, at first;—the first five shillings, the hiring a shop, at a shilling per week, the journey to London, to lay out three pounds; with other instances of progress made: we commend to the monitions on the article of bad debts; on sufferings and law suits, on bargains of land, unsight unseen, but, especially, the history of the paper-mill speculation, by which, after having acquired money, the writer lost a great proportion of it.

1761.

I still pursued the mill scheme, till lost in a labyrinth. The workmen saw my ignorance, and bit me as they pleased. "Let us fleece Hutton, he has money." I discharged them all, let the work stand, and left myself at rest.

It appeared plain, though I could not see it, that the millwrights would not suffer me to rest while my property lasted. One of them was set on to persuade me, as I had given up the paper-mill, at what a small expense it might be converted into a corn-mill, and what amazing profit would attend it! while I, unwilling it should lie dormant, and still a dupe, was caught in the lure.

I found that, as a miller, I was cheated on all sides, which induced me again to discharge the people, and suffer the mill to stand, with a determination never to move it again.

Mr. Honeyborn thought the mill would answer his purpose, in polishing brass nails; and, after much *pro* and *con*, I consented to sell it for eighty guineas, and take his bond bearing interest.

Upon examining my accounts, for they were very minute, I found I had lost in cash, *two hundred and twenty-nine pounds!* Add to this the loss of three years of the prime part of my life, when trade was prosperous, and at a time when I had no opponent, I considered myself a sufferer of, at least, £1000.

I had drained the trade so much, to feed the mill, that I had but few goods to sell; the consequence was, I lost the customers.

This is speculation: it is, on a smaller scale, what befalls thousands; as the City of London can testify yearly. There is scarcely any thing so fatal to hopeful young tradesmen, as the desire of being rich too soon.

To engage in additional adventures, when a steady business demands caution, care, and *capital*, is not the way to wealth. It is a lure held out, not by Fortune, but, by misfortune. It by no means follows that because one occupation prospers, a second must render the occupant doubly prosperous. Mr. Hutton as a *seller* of paper, was becoming rich; he must needs become a *maker* of paper; he drained his pockets and his business, to—the very contrary of increasing riches. This is a usual occasion of failure; and could the history of the many "*Whereas's*" in the Gazette, be impartially written, the greater part would be found imputable to the enlarged desire of wealth. By these remarks we do not intend to repel industry, ingenuity, or a proper briskness and spirit in business; without those laudable qualities, Mr. Hutton must have continued a poor man, but he would have had more wealth, had he never coveted a paper mill.

Many men have made their fortunes by industry; and some have published their lives, ostentatiously for themselves, but unprofitably for the public. The garrulous old man before us, endeavours to instruct as well as to amuse; and those who have no objection to meet with *some* information among much gossip, may find in this volume a work to their minds. The History of the Birmingham Riots, is a melancholy instance of popular phrenzy let loose; the

mansion of Mr. Russell, *unbuilt* to this day, perpetuates the disgrace; but we have heard it said, that, the damage to the town of Birmingham by those riots never has been, or will be, compensated.

We have formerly acknowledged our satisfaction in perusing Mr. Hutton's accounts of his enviable Antiquarian Rambles: his perambulation of the Roman Wall; his inspection and re-inspection of Bosworth Field, &c. Few men, at his years, could have executed these pedestrian undertakings, and fewer still could have recorded them so well. His daughter's account of his latter days, shews that he retained this disposition for walking till his powers were reduced to complete inability. He died Sept. 20, 1815. Aged 91.

The following is a fair picture of the writer:—

1778.

The man who possesses any branch of useful knowledge, may have customers enough to partake of that knowledge, provided he distributes it *gratis*. A mercer in Birmingham, who had purchased the stock of shopkeeper in Dudley, and had followed the various trades of bookseller, draper, haberdasher, and hosier, requested me to go over and value the stock. I consented, but did not receive even thanks.

One of my services met with a better return. A decent country woman came one market day, and begged to speak with me. She told me, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought the company of other women; and that knowing me to be a wise man, I could tell what would cure him.

The case was so common, I thought I might prescribe for it without losing my reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is simple," said I. "Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman thanked me, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months after, she came again, bringing a couple of fine fowls. She told me, with great satisfaction, that I had cured her husband; and she begged my acceptance of the fowls in return. I was pleased with the success of my prescription, but refused the fee.

Those are Quacks who write up "*no cure, no pay;*" but, after having effected a cure, we doubt the propriety of the Physician's declining a fee.

We, however, offer the prescription, *gratis*, to whosoever can take the hint,

and make up the prescription properly.
Alas! for poor humanity! though the Doctor could cure a patient of one disease, he could not cure himself of another.
Approaching extreme old age, he writes

There is an inconsistency in the character of man. In youth he sets but a small value upon his property, and is much inclined to spend it; while, having life before him, there is the utmost reason to save it for future use; but in old age, when he cannot from the shortness of his day use it, he is anxious to accumulate and keep it. I am strongly tinctured with this unphilosophical bias; for though in early life I did not spend money because I had none, yet I am now as willing to acquire as if my date was that of Methusalem.

From early infancy *land* was my favourite object, and though a thousand pounds in the stocks may be as productive as a thousand in land, yet I should despise the one, and grasp at the other. My desire, like a bottomless pit, cannot be filled. This year closed with purchasing the manor of Woonton, joining my own in Herefordshire.

It is curious to observe the rapid rise of land. I gave for the land on one side of the hedge, in 1795, eleven pounds per acre, and on the other in 1804, twenty-four pounds!

Essays in Rhyme, on Morals and

Manners, By Jane Taylor, Author of
"Display, a Tale." 12mo. price 6s. pp.
147. Taylor and Hessey London. 1819.

This volume opens with the following description.

PREJUDICE.

In yonder red-brick mansion, tight and square,
Just at the town's commencement, lives the
mayor.

Some yards of shining gravel, fence'd with box,
Lead to the painted portal—where one knocks:
There, in the left-hand parlour, all in state,
Sit he and she, on either side the grate.
But though their goods and chattels, sound
and new,

Bespeak the owners *very well to do*.

His worship's wig and morning suit, betray
Slight indications of an humbler day.

That long, low shop, where still the name ap-pears,

Some doors below, they kept for forty years;
And there, with various fortunes, smooth and rough,

They sold tobacco, coffee, tea, and snuff.

There labell'd draw'r's display their spicy row—
Clove, mace, and nutmeg; from the ceiling low
Dangle long *twelves* and *eights*, and slender
rush,

Mix'd with the varied forms of *genus brush* &
Cask, firkin, bag, and barrel, crowd the floor.
And piles of country cheeses guard the door.
The frugal dames came in from far and near,
To buy their ounces and their quarters here.
Hard was the toil, the profits slow to count;
And yet the mole-hill was at last a mount;
Those petty gains were hoarded day by day,
With little cost, (nor chick nor child had they);
Till, long proceeding on the saving plan,
He found himself a *warm, fore-handed man*;
And being now arriv'd at life's decline,
Both he and she, they form'd the bold design,
(Although it touch'd their prudence to the
quick),

To turn their savings into stone and brick.
How many a cup of tea and pinch of snuff,
There must have been consumed to make
enough!

At length, with paint and paper, bright and
gay,

The box was finish'd and they went away.
But when their faces were no longer seen
Amongst the canisters of *black* and *green*,
—Those well known faces, all the country
round—

'Twas said that had they levell'd to the ground
The two old walnut trees before the door,
The customers would not have missed *them*
more.

Now, like a pair of parrots in a cage,
They live, and civichonours crown their age;
Thrice, since the Whitsuntide they settled
there,

Seven years ago, has he been chosen mayor;
And now you'd scarcely know they were the
same; [fame,
Conscious he struts of power, and wealth, and
Proud in official dignity, the dame,
And extra stateliness of dress and mien;
During the mayorlty, is plainly seen;
With nicer care bestow'd to puff and pin
The august lappet that contains her chin.

Such is her life; and like the wise and great
The mind has journey'd hand in hand with
fate;

Her thoughts, unused to take a longer flight
Than from the left-hand counter to the right,
With little change, are vacillating still,
Between his worship's glory and the till.

The few ideas that travel, slow and dull,
Across the sandy-desert of her skull,
Still the same course must follow, to and fro,
As first they travers'd three-score years ago;
From whence, not all the world could turn
them back,

Or lead them out upon another track.
What once was right or wrong, or high or low,
In her opinion, always must be so;—
You might, perhaps, with reasons new and pat
Have made *Columbus* think the world was flat,
Or, when of thought and controversy weary,
Have got *Sir Isaac* to deny his theory;
But not the powers of arguments combin'd,
Could make this dear good woman change her
mind,

Or give her intellect the slightest clue,
To that vast world of things she never knew.
Were but her brain dissected, it would show
Her stiff opinions fastened in a row;
Rang'd duly, side by side, without a gap,
Much like the plaiting on her Sunday cap.

In these verses the reader will readily discover the speaking pencil of an artist, directed by the keen eye of observation. Whoever has once entered the much containing premises of a country *shopkeeper*, finds all his ideas renewed, and may easily fancy that he knows the place, of which this picture is the portrait.

Nor is it difficult to find the counterparts of his worship the *Mayor*, and *Mistress Mayoress*: we have them now, "in our mind's eye," and the reader recollects them among his old acquaintances.

This kind of picturesqe description is this lady's *forte*. She reasons well, in rhyme; but she describes, better. She moralizes in the shape of argument; but her morals drawn from character are more forcible, and less exposed to retort, or contradiction. She introduces also religious sentiments, correct, indeed, but deriving little advantage from the tags of rhyme; of which the continuation of this very Essay on Prejudice may be quoted, in proof: though managed with spirit and address, mingled with well directed casuistry.

The follies and the vices of mankind, furnish inexhaustible themes for the Satirist; with little, or no knowledge of those exposed by Horace and Juvenal,

antiently, a sprightly wit, of the present day, in its intercourse with human nature, will find much to supply matter for Essays on morals and manners, whether in Rhyme, or Prose. Perhaps, they may be thought most pointed in Rhyme; perhaps they may be the longer remembered; nevertheless, openings should always be left for repentance, for the change which usually accompanies a few additional years of life. We would not recommend inflexible severity in punishing the flippancies, or the inadvertencies, or the false estimates of things, which time will be not only best qualified to cure, but will also be most effectual in curing.

Miss T. traces Prejudice into a variety of forms; it adheres to the young, to the old, to the infidel, to the devout, to the indifferent, and to the benevolent. After Prejudice she places Experience; and the experience of life, she illustrates by the following simile:

A tatter'd cottage, to the view of taste,
In beauty glows, at needful distance plac'd;
Its broken panes, its richly ruin'd thatch,
Its gable grac'd with many a mossy patch,
The sunset lightning up its varied dyes,
Form quite a picture to poetic eyes;
Audyiel delight that modern brick and board,
Square, sound, and well arrang'd would not afford.

But cross the mead to take a nearer ken,—
Where all the magic of the vision, then?
The picturesque is vanish'd, and the eye
Averted, turns from loathsome poverty;
And while it lingers o'er the sun's pure ray
Seems almost snlied by its transient stay.

The broken walls with slight repairs emboss'd,
Are but cold comforts in winter's frost;
No smiling, peaceful peasant, half refin'd,
There tunes his reed on rustic seat reclin'd;
But there, the hending form and haggard face,
Worn with the lines that vice and misery
trace.

Thus fades the charm by vernal hope supplied
To every object it has never tried;
—To fairy visions and elysian meads,
Thus vulgar, cold reality succeeds.

There are some exquisite touches of nature in this poem. Who cannot recollect a something analogous to these pathetic lines?

—My dear indulgent father, how he strove
To train and win me by his patient love ;
Endur'd my froward temper, and display'd
A kind forbearance that was ill repaid !
To thwart my little pleasures ever loth,
They yielded much, he and my mother both :
I was a sickly one, and all her skill,
And all her pity came when I was ill ;
I can remember how she was distrest,
And took more thought for me than all the
rest ;
And what a sweet relief it seem'd to be
To lay my aching head upon her knee :
Then she would moan, and stroke my sickly
cheek,
And I was better while I heard her speak.

This, again, is picture: it calls up
the delusions of the eye, by its influence on the mind. Little different is
the following; a character but too frequently found among our young men of
family and fortune.

How happy they, whom poverty denies
To execute the projects they devise !
But *Felix*, well supplied with evil's root,
Endur'd the penance while he pluck'd the
fruit.
—He sold his house, relenting all the while ;
And built his cottage, quite in cottage style.
Each rural ornament was quick bespoke ;
And down they came, all fresh from London
smoke.

The tasty trellis o'er the front is seen,
With rose and woodbine woven in between ;
Within, the well-paid artist lays it out,
To look ten times more rural than without ;
The silver paper, or the stucco'd wall,
Are here discarded—'tis enchantment, all.—
Arcadian landscapes, 'neath Italian skies,
Profusely glow, and Alps o'er Alps arise ;
In bright relief Corinthian columns stare,
Intwin'd with leaves that grow by magic there ;
And there you sit, all safe and snug at home,
And gaze at Spain and Turkey, Greece, and
Rome.

Ah, there he sits ! poor *Felix*, sits and yawns,
In spite of paper trees and painted lawns.
—It did at first, when all was fresh and new,
While people wonder'd, for a day or two;
But always, always, that eternal view !
Yes, there they are ! behold it when he will,
The dancing shepherds, always standing still ;
The mountains glowing just the same as ever,
And there the rising sun, that rises never ;

Oh, he would give the gaudy trappings all,
For a brown wainscot or a whitened wall !

Felix, at length, while groaning with ennui,
All in a breath, bethought him of the sea,
—Ah ! that was it !—chok'd up with hills and
trees,
Who could exist ! he panted for a breeze.
So, off he sped forthwith, and travelling post,
Like a king's messenger, he seeks the coast.
From yon steep hill, descires with ardent glee,
The first blue strip of horizontal sea ;
Again 'tis lost for many a weary mile,
He thirsting to behold it all the while ;
At length bare hills bespeak his near advance ;
—Now straight before him rolls the wide ex-
panse ;

The road, with sudden turn and steep descent,
Reveals it to him to his heart's content ;
But so abrupt and near, it seems as though,
Himself, and chaise, and all, to sea must go.
—And now the crowded lodgings searching

through,
For one to suit him, with a fine sea-view,
He's forc'd, at last, though not for want of
cash,
To take a shabby room and single sash ;
Where 'twixt two sloping roofs, there just
may be
A slice triangular of rolling sea ;
A narrow stint, and there he sits alone ;
Refresh'd with zephyrs from the torrid zone,
And watching all the morning, scarce can fail
To spy a passing oar or distant sail : [cry,
'How pleasant,' then, in languid tone, he'll
'To sit and see the boats and ships go by !'

That *Felix* “ soon posted back no wiser than he came,” will easily be supposed : and from his failure this sprightly moralist takes occasion to recommend an interesting study of a higher class ; that of the mind. This is the purport of her book ; and in this we wish her success.

It must be acknowledged, that this heroic Essayist has well armed herself with weapons of no ordinary keenness. Those who might parry the thrust of a rapier, or ward the blow of a broad sword from a master's hand, will scarcely know how to fence with the polished needles of this sharp reprobate. They wound not dangerously, but deeply ; they pierce, but they do not cut. She deals out her acutest points with little reserve ; and

pricks both *cons* and *non-cons*. She encounters, with an adroitness, not often seen, and very rarely equally felt.

How far the good old vicar, whose Velvet Cushion lately delighted the religious world, would express his approbation of some very spirited lines, may be doubted: perhaps, we might again hear him saying: "Seventy years acquaintance with myself has taught me not anxiously to search out each other's nakedness; but rather to approach the faults of others backwards, and throw the mantle over them."

"I think, my dear," said the good lady, "you seem almost to cast an eye of reproach on that page of admirable versification!"

"Why, if so," answered he, "we will here close the book, and immediately go and visit poor sick Mary Wilkins."

Mr. William Shakspeare, "his true Effigies." A mezzotinto print, from the Monumental Bust, at Stratford upon Avon. Published by John Britton. Price 10s. Folio 16s. London. 1816.

Fronti nulla fides was never more truly applied as a proverb, than to Portraits of Shakspeare, such as we have usually seen them. We have never believed that the Portrait prefixed to the first folio, could be that of the man who wrote the first play, to say no more, in the book. It wants intelligence, sprightliness, suavity, command; the Chandois picture is little better, and has no external evidence in its favour, as the former has. We have seen many other "Shakspeares"; but, none of them traceable to any authority. On the other hand, we know not how to agree with Mr. B. that the poet never sat for his picture; if he did not employ a first rate artist, yet he must have had among his theatrical painters, more than one hand capable of delineating his features, though roughly.

On this supposition, that general likeness of Shakspeare may be accounted for, which has prevailed since his time. The portrait before us, is not decisive evidence to the contrary; for it shews the bard somewhat fatter, and

filled up, towards the close of life; and this might well enough be expected, from what we know of his latter days. With a mind more at ease, his person followed the ordinary course of nature; and *this* he was, at the time of his decease. We consider the original of this bust, as a cast after his death; the head has received the chief attention of the sculptor; and herein we conclude he was guided by nature. That this bust existed, in its place, soon after the poet's departure, appears from Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," 1656, who gives a plate of the monument. It is also mentioned by Langbaine, 1691, who pronounced it his "true effigies." —The rest, we shall give in Mr. Britton's own words.

Were I not fully satisfied with the genuineness of the Bust, and the talents of the respective Artists, I should certainly never have sacrificed my own time, or trespassed on the attention of the public, by publishing the print now announced. But Shakspeare, like the *ignis fatuus*, often leads man out of the plain beaten path, and tempts him into those regions where art and nature seem to struggle for ascendancy, and where a surrounding mirror shows him all his own passions, as well as those of the whole human race. Every thing authentic of such a man, and that comes before us in an un"questionable shape," is valuable and interesting; and his Bust at Stratford is certainly of this class.

The Bust is the size of life; it is formed out of a block of soft stone; and was originally painted over in imitation of nature. The hands and face were of flesh colour, the eyes of a light haze, and the hair and beard, auburn; the doublet, or coat, was scarlet, and covered with a loose black gown, or tabard, without sleeves; the upper part of the cushion was green, the under half crimson, and the tassels gilt. Such appear to have been the original features of this important, but neglected or insulted bust. After remaining in this state above one hundred and twenty years, Mr. John Ward, grandfather to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, caused it to be "repair'd, and the original colours preserved," in 1748, from the profits of the representation of Othello. This was a generous, and apparently judicious act; and therefore very unlike the next alteration it was subjected to, in 1793. In that year, Mr. Malone caused the bust to be covered over with

one or more coats of white paint; and thus at once destroyed its original character, and greatly injured the expression of the face. The best sculptors and painters of the metropolis justly remark, that the face indicates cheerfulness, good humour, suavity, benignity, and intelligence. These characteristics are developed by the mouth and its muscles—by the cheeks—eye-brows—forehead—and skull; and hence they rationally infer, that the face is worked from nature.

The publisher concludes his remarks with what he calls an *extraordinary* trick, respecting a Portrait of Shakspeare, lately played off by a London print-seller: on the contrary, we have reason to know, that the trick is but too *ordinary*; and that, to buy a picture, to “christen” it, to value it according to the name imposed, and to get a good price for it, is the every day practice among the *conscientious* furnishers of “the old masters.” Engravings, perhaps, are still more fallacious; as they complete the imposition; and after having served as unquestionable portraits of such, or such, an eminent man; by a change of name, they become equally unquestionable portraits of another who lived a century or two after him.

We believe, that on a former occasion, we traced a copper-plate portrait *three deep*; at least, we know, that was the fact; and a curious list we could give of likenesses drawn from description, or taken from other persons, who were “the very models,” of him, or her, &c.

A Treatise on Profits, Discounts, and Interest: explaining how to compute the gross amount of any net sum; to secure a certain net profit, after a discount has been allowed therefrom; and to compute, by short rules, interest of money; with many Tables. By John Lowe, Birmingham. Price 12s. 6d. 1816.

A VERY fit book to originate at Birmingham; where the system of apparently small gains, and temptingly heavy discounts, has been adopted, and practiced to the greatest nicety. We doubt, whether it be so general throughout the nation as Mr. Lowe affirms; but, after it is well understood by both buyer and seller, it may suit that infinite variety of smaller wares, which, though trifling

in each assortment, makes up a good round sum, at the foot of the account.

Net cost is the cash actually expended, in the formation and completion of an article, for delivery. But, to this must be added the contingencies: —rent, taxes, wear and tear of tools, buildings, persons, leases; wages, in every shape, interest of money borrowed, &c. all which are to be valued, and added to the cash, paid as aforesaid. These are *items* to be fixed, before the question of money to be paid down, for goods; or, the goods being sold at a credit, the value of that credit can be calculated. On the previous part of this estimate, the dealer is not restrained by any law, from charging what he thinks proper, according to his conscience; but, on the interest to accrue after the money terms are settled, the dealer dare not charge usurious interest. He, therefore, involves the consideration of hazard, credit and reputation, good, or bad, or middling, in the first price; and thus his purchaser cannot tell at what degree of reputation he is held. —————

This is an arrangement that admits of no rules; and hence a purchaser may buy goods of one seller cheaper than he can of another, because his reputation is higher in one house than in another.

No merchant will allow the correctness of calculations made to controul his estimate of prior profit; yet we cannot but think that young adventurers often fail, by taking their incidents at too high a rate on each delivery of goods. They hereby allow older houses, which have more accurate notions of the real cost, to accommodate their customers, in an imperceptible, but not less real, manner. It were, perhaps, desiring too much from Mr. Lowe, to call his attention to this; it is always kept a profound secret: but if any man could do it, it might be Mr. L.

The present work will be found useful by sellers; and with little trouble, a manufacturer may value his proceeds; but, the article of *bad debts*, which of late years has been by far too conspicuous on every merchant's Ledger, or Balancing Book, by its magnitude, its frequency, and its *unexpectedness*, refuses to submit to reasonable, or average, calculation.

Idea of a new Law for the civilized World, recommended to the consideration of France, Great Britain, and the American States. London, Paris, and Philadelphia. 8vo. pp. 72. Price 3s. Law & Co. London.

We should not grudge three shillings, nor thirty shillings, nor ten times the sum, for the rudiments of a practicable scheme for suppressing war; neither shall we think the worse of that philanthropy which suggests such a purpose, though we must be allowed to have our opinion on the purpose itself, connected with the means of its execution. This writer's scheme is, as follows:—

Supposing that, some thirty years hence, the Cabinet of Versailles were to decide on a war with Great Britain; if she wishes to act in unison with the intelligence of the times, she will act in this manner:

As soon as the ministers have decided on hostile measures, the Minister of the Interior will cause to be opened several Great Books. One set will be inscribed *oui*, the other, *non*. Two of these, that is, one of each description, will be sent to the Prefect of each Department, to be laid open only at his residence, for the reception of signatures. The individuals, claiming right of signature, or in other words, right of voting for War, or Peace, must be possessed of certain descriptions of property, hereafter to be explained. The signatures, consisting of the names of individuals, their age, rank, and the nature of their property, must be written in the presence of the Prefect, or some other magistrate. Prefixed to each of the Great Books, will be a statement of the causes which induce the Cabinet to have recourse to arms, signed by the members of the Cabinet who have decided on war. The Books must be closed at the expiration of three weeks and transmitted, sealed by the Prefect himself, to the President of the Legislative Chamber. The President, in the presence of the Deputies, orders them to be opened, and the signatures counted. If the *oui* predominate, a Manifesto, declarative of hostilities, is immediately issued by the Minister of the War Department, and the usual orders are transmitted to the subordinate Offices of State. If the *no*s predominate, the Ministers are displaced by the Sovereign, and a new Cabinet is formed; and no war takes place, unless

the menaced power should in its turn lay open the Great Books, and carry the decision of war by the majority of signatures."

Now, those who recollect the election of Buonaparte to the throne by *ouis* and *nons*, cannot forget his famous "N. B. All those who do not vote, will be reckoned for the affirmative." What followed? Napoleon's satellites obtained for him a few thousands of votes, including madmen and fools; and on their election, he tyrannized over thirty millions of people, and made war interminably.—So much for popular votings!

This is not the only hopeful idea; the author recommends a *regulated emigration*; the thought might deserve notice could the individuals be determined.

Annual Emigration of Paupers, who are absolutely thrown out of employment, or who have no expectations in life, from want of families, or friends, to Australasia, proposed to commence A. D. 1830.

FOR FRANCE.

Males	1400
Females	500
Male and Female Adults	100
Medical Practitioners .	6

2006

Some have doubted of the legitimacy of having recourse to the expedient of peopling Australasia with European colonists. The question of right may, however, be easily resolved. All accounts agree in representing it as a country very thinly and miserably inhabited. The natives of this fine quarter of the globe, are perhaps the most degraded of the human species; covering their bodies with rancid fish oil, devouring vermin, and mutilating their persons. Now there cannot be a greater act of charity exerted, than, through the medium of colonies, to meliorate their condition. Let the colonists who go thither but treat them with common humanity, and all doubt as to the *lawfulness* of propagating European civilization among them, must vanish in every reasonable mind.

FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Males	1000
Females	300
Male and Female Adults	60
Medical Practitioners .	4

1364

Cargoes, consisting of agricultural and working implements of all kinds, medicines, seeds, cloaths, and raw materials, to be furnished by either Government.

Concordance, &c. Agreement of the three Systems of Tournefort, Linnaeus, and Jussieu, by the Foliar system, applied to the plants which grow spontaneously around Paris, &c. By Louis Lefèbure.

The author assures us that by means of his System, the generic name, and the proper place in the Systems of those illustrious Botanists, whose names he commemorates, may be determined at once. Assuredly, this is saying a great deal; but if it be nearly the truth, it accomplishes a purpose that has long been a *desideratum* among the Students in Botany. As it would give us sincere pleasure to see the systems of these authors harmonized, and as Nature, though she seem to lend herself to all systems, has really no system, that has been, as yet, discovered, we give a place to this work; believing, that if it prove to be of half the utility intended and affirmed by M. Lefèbure, to make it known to the publick is a service both to the science and to the world.

The principles of this theory were developed in four discourses, delivered at the Athénéum, at Paris; they drew numerous and attentive auditories, and had the reputation of being so clear, and satisfactory, that not only were the rudiments completely understood, but their accuracy was immediately felt and acknowledged. Hitherto, the leaf of the plant has been excluded from all systems, as unworthy of forming part of the theory; yet it is the intermediate link, that according to the author, combines the whole.

Plants are divided into two classes: the first comprises all those which bear flowers on their stem:—the second class contains those which have no flowers on the stem, and whose leaves grow around the bottom of the plant. These classes are divided into three orders, according as the leaves are inserted:—*one by one*, the first order;—*two by two*, the second order;—*three by three*, the third order.

These orders are subdivided into twelve tribes, the distinguishing of which is derived from the form of the corolla, as employed in the system of Tournefort, to

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whom the prevailing opinion has generally ascribed the discovery of a happy theory for the arrangement of the minor organs of the plant, by means of this leading part, the corolla. But what entitles M. Lefèbure to particular consideration is his discovery, that so far from the respective systems of Linnaeus and Tournefort being irreconcileable, as has constantly been affirmed, and even without the suspicion of Linnaeus himself, the system of the later Botanist is the simple continuation, or perfect completion, of the theory proposed by the former.

It is, says M. L. necessary only to apply the twenty-four classes of Linnaeus to the families of Tournefort, ranged in the order assigned them by the foliar system, to perceive that all the families or genera, are exactly characterized.

It is altogether surprising, that long as these systems have been in the hands of botanists by profession, and of amateurs of great abilities, this union, with the means by which it is accomplished, should not have occurred to the minds of any. But, the author accounts for this by the inattention shewn to the leaf; without the assistance derived from that part, he acknowledges that he himself should not have happened upon it. The facilities afforded by this arrangement are so great, that the study of some years is reduced to the mere exercise of the understanding, with an attentive study of a few hours' duration. Simple inspection of a plant performs the rest, after the student possesses the key.

Nothing better, certainly, can be adopted than the systems of Tournefort and Linnaeus, which depend on the conformation of the parts of the flower and fructification; but if it be true, that a certain arrangement of the leaves is uniformly followed by a conformable character of the corolla, it must be acknowledged that a considerable advance has been made in the science, since the leaves are not only more obvious, but are open to observation for a much longer time, than the flowering parts of most, not to say of all, plants which are known.

This theory has, as yet, met with no opposition abroad; and we are desirous of submitting it to the test of strict exa-

mination by the Botanists of our own country; for which purpose, we have availed ourselves of the assistance of a foreign pen.—Time, no doubt, will do justice to the parties concerned.

Brief Memoirs of four Christian Hindoos, lately deceased. Published by the Serampore Missionaries. Serampore printed. London, reprinted, for Gale and Fenner. 12mo. price 3s. 6d. 1816.

Of these converts one was a Brahmin, another was of the Writer caste; the other two were Shudras. Pitambura-Singhu, (the first in the tract) died at Serampore, August 20, 1805, aged about *sixty years*. That a man of observation and sense should be completely disgusted with the idols of Hindostan, and with the profligate manners of the idolators, generally speaking, can occasion but little surprise; indeed, we have every reason for concluding that many thousands of Hindoos are dissatisfied with the religion they find themselves bound to profess, because they can do no otherwise. Hence, sects denying the distinctions of caste, and renouncing the worship of idols, have obtained many followers in India, and the principle has been, for some time, making great progress.

It may be conjectured, that the violence of their Mohammedan conquerors, has acted with the most repulsive power on the Hindoo mind; and should the smallest approach to such methods of propagating a Religion, be patronized among any other authorities, there can be no doubt, but what the aversion they would engender would be fully equal to what now exists.

Pitambura is an instance of this disposition. He applied to many to be taught divine things; he could learn but little, very little; and that to no good purpose. He first became acquainted with the Gospel, in 1801, by means of a small tract, which excited his disdain, as coming from an Englishman;—for even the dress of the English is offensive to Hindoos.—He afterwards changed his mind; then visited Serampore, and at length, quitted his state of miserable

uncertainty, for the sublime expectations of Christianity. He became a teacher of his own nation, wrote several pious tracts, and was equally diligent and correct.

After Pitambura's death his widow was baptized, and has for five years adorned religion by her conduct. Her affection for her husband, and her patient attendance on him in his long affliction, were truly exemplary. Soon after his death she voluntarily came forward and made an open profession of the gospel; to do which, in a country where females are held in such a state of extreme exclusion, is an act of real fortitude; as such persons must renounce all their former habits of life, before they can appear among Europeans, and be baptized before hundreds of spectators.

A person of a very different kind was Rughoo-Nath. He was

A poor illiterate idolator, unable to read or write; and, in his case, as in that of all the heathen, his natural conscience had been exceedingly darkened and seared by their "abominable idolatries." He was an enthusiast in idolatry; his back was filled with scars, from the hooks by which he had been so frequently suspended in swinging on the infamous churuka.* Added to all this, he

* "The man who is to swing (says Mr. Ward), prostrates himself before the tree; and a person, with his dirty fingers makes a mark where the hooks are to be put. Another person gives him a smart slap on his back, and pinches up the skin hard with his thumb and fingers; while another presses the hook through, taking hold of about an inch of the skin; the other hook is then in like manner put through the other side of the back, and the man gets up on his feet. As he is rising, some water is thrown in his face. He then mounts on a man's back, or is elevated in some other way, and the strings which are attached to the hooks in his back are tied to the rope at one end of the horizontal bamboo, and the rope at the other end is held by several men, who, drawing it down, raise up the end on which the man swings, and by their running round with that rope the machine is turned. In swinging, the man describes a circle of about thirty feet diameter. Some swing only a few minutes, others half an hour or more. I have heard of some who have continued swinging four hours. About the year 1800, five women swung in this manner, with hooks through their backs and thighs, at Kidderpoor, near Calcutta. It is not very uncommon for the flesh to tear, and the person to fall. Instances are related of such

lived in adultery many years, and wallowed in the filthiest vices.

It does not appear to the reason of man in what degree a practice so repugnant to Humanity can promote Eternal Salvation: yet, perhaps these sufferings are light, to some of those adopted among the Catholics; but, for which there is no pretence whatever in the Gospel of Christ.

A Brahmin of twenty-one years is the last, and the most interesting of these memoirs. At such an early age he, probably, was not initiated into all the vices of his caste; but, that he was not an ignorant person, as many among them are, the following extract will evince.

He saw plainly that there was nothing in all that the Hindoo gods were said to have done that would be of use in the salvation of souls. ‘Be it so,’ he would say, ‘that Rama did this, and Krishna that, and Doorga the other—Supposing all this to be true, that Rama fought for, and obtained his wife; that Krishna killed king Kungsha and got his throne; that Doorga killed a number of *usooras*; what good do these things do you or me? I, who am a sinner, find nothing here by which my sins will go away, and I get heaven; but Christ bore our sins, their guilt, and punishment, and hence HE is the Saviour, for his work was for us, and for our salvation. He came for no other purpose—not like Rama for wife—not like Krishna for a kingdom; not like Doorga to kill *usooras* and drink their blood, but to seek and save that which was lost, and to become the ransom for sinners.’

Not only by his words did he confess Christ before the brammins, and in the very teeth of those who hated him for Christ’s sake, but his Christian walk confirmed his testimony, that his Christian profession was genuine. He possessed tenderness of conscience, amongst a people who make sin their play-thing, and amongst whom this sentiment is universal, that sin is the play of the gods. He regarded truth amongst a nation of liars, whose very gods were liars, and whose *shastrus*, in certain cases, declare the innocence of lying. He was a man of integrity, amongst a nation who value themselves on their dexterity in the arts of deception and fraud. Divine grace thus changed his nature and his habits, and enabled him to make head against sin, which runs through the plains of Bengal like a mighty torrent, carrying all before it

persons perishing on the spot.” History of Hindoos, vol. II. p. 582.

into the vortex of Hell. It was time that God should work in some such way, and bring forth a seed to serve him out of the very heart of the idolators, for idolatry, by its toleration of sin, by its easy ways of removing it, and by its public spectacles, has drawn the world after it; hence the Hindoos worship their Ramus and Krishnas, the Musulmans their peers* (saints); the native Catholics, their crucifixes and Virgin Marys, and in the houses of Europeans their Hindoo-sthanee mistresses carry on idolatrous worship.

We are ashamed to see Europeans in such company; ere long, perhaps, the Christian world may justify a different picture: Hope may live to see more than Despondency can now deem credible.

Récit Historique sur la Restauration de la Royauté en France, le 31 Mars, 1814.
By M. de Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Mechlin. Paris printed. London reprinted, for Booth. 8vo. pp. 103. 1816.

Whether it be *quite* fair to view a Writer’s motives in his book, to watch him

* The Musulmans present offerings to these peers, and perform religious ceremonies to them as the Hindoos to their gods. The Portuguese Catholics find complete substitutes for their former idols in the images of the Virgin, &c. On Palm Sunday they present flowers and buds of the date tree to the crucifix, before which these things are laid for a time, and the priest distributes the branches of this tree as holy things among the people who go to church. At the same time he gives them water in which the crucifix has been bathed. They take these home, and preserve or use them as sacred things, in the same way that the Hindoos carry home flowers, fruits, &c. that have been offered to their gods. The Catholic priest marks the foreheads of the people with the ashes of the date tree. The Hindoos mark their foreheads with the dirt of the Ganges. The Catholics visit the shrines of saints. The Hindoos have their holy places. The Catholics have their holy water. The Hindoos sprinkle themselves with the waters of the Ganges. The Catholics pray to the saints, as persons placed betwixt God and them. This is the Hindoo idea of the gods. The Hindoo repeats the name of his god, counting the seeds in his mala: the Catholic repeats the name of the Virgin, counting with his bead-roll. The lower orders regard St. John as a god or saint who presides over fire, and they let off fire-works to his honour.

while perusing the course of his history, and to institute that cautionary check which the detection of a certain something by which his pen is influenced, naturally commands, is more than a modest reviewer is at all times prepared to discuss. "If I may not be allowed to state the share which I had in that most important transaction, I shall continue silent; and I presume that the loss of the information in my power, will be heavily felt by the world at large, who are now concerned in this affair; and by posterity, which, of all things, would be delighted with my evidence, my opinion, and my sanction."

When a man is pleased with himself he is a much happier being than the dull dolt who captiously wonders what he can find to be pleased at; when he publishes his self-satisfaction, he increases his happiness in proportion to every copy sold—say a thousand times; —In the name of Christian charity, how then can a reader endure the thought of mortifying his vanity! by exclamation? —Is it doing as he would be done by?

To this disposition of M. de Pradt, we are indebted for the pamphlet before us; in which there is some truth, and much self-sufficiency. The best part of it is the writer's account of what passed in the Council of the Kings, at Paris, and the share taken by Talleyrand and Touche in the restoration of the Bourbons. As to the steps previously taken by this writer, in conjunction with a select few, we happen to know, that they were later by many months than some others; and that Napoleon was perfectly correct in scolding his legislative body for their disloyalty! His crossing the Niemen eastward was the signal for active, but concealed, operations in the west.

M. de P. tells us that the foreign Sovereigns thought it impossible to displace Buonaparte; and therefore intended to make peace with him, taking proper securities: that they *appeared* to be of this opinion we allow: the reality of it, we doubt.

The council was not satisfied with the assurances of Talleyrand, it seems, till I, with Baron Louis, was introduced; and our opinions, effected the restoration of the Royal family.

When my turn to speak arrived, I burst out by a declaration that we were all Royalists: that all France was the same as we were: that if France had not manifested this disposition, the prolonged negotiations at Chatillon, must bear the blame: that they had by their tediousness slackened every thing: that the same was the feeling of Paris, generally; that the city would pronounce this opinion, so soon as called on to do so, and that it might be done safely; and according to the influence that Paris had exercised over France, during the Revolution, the example would decide the nation, and be every where followed.

This was true enough: proper measures were taken to encourage the Bourbonite disposition in Paris; and Napoleon was hurled from his throne, — but not with sufficient violence to break his neck; which would have saved the lives of tens, and perhaps of hundreds, of thousands.

M. de Pradt seems to have been useful among his brethren of the Clergy; and he certainly did an essential service to those who were confined for refusing to pray for Napoleon. We give him full credit for these benevolences; and are happy to close the article with a commendation, in our esteem, of no light import.

There is an English translation of this work published, which may claim its place among materials for history of these eventful times.

Useful Knowledge; or, a Familiar and Explanatory Account of the various Productions of Nature, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal, which are chiefly employed for the use of Man. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A.M. F.L.S. 3 vols. 12mo. price 11. 1s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

Compendiums of a kind like the present, are acceptable services to General Knowledge. They assist the conceptions of youth; and they refresh the memory of those who have been instructed. The quantity of matter comprised in these volumes renders them cheap; and by a judicious mode of reference, they contain more than they seem to do. Correctness should be their merit; and for this, we must rely on the well-known ability of

their author, who is no novice in this branch of literature. Beside this, *Selection* is another branch of merit; for, all substances and productions used by man, in all stages of his existence, could hardly be introduced in three small volumes.

We cannot expect in such abridgments, where no superfluous words may be admitted, that fullness of definition or description, which the mature Philosopher has a right to demand; it is sufficient, if it answer general purposes. We commend these volumes, therefore, as answering their title; of elaborate and extensive researches they do not boast.

The Contents of the first volume, are Minerals: Stones, Earthy, Soft, and Saline; then Salts, Combustibles, Metallic Substances, Rocks, and Water in General. The second volume contains Vegetables, divided into the twenty-four classes of Linnaeus. The third contains Animals; — Birds, Amphibia, Fishes, Insects, and Worms.

It is scarcely possible to fix on one subject in preference to another in these multifarious Volumes: but, as an article which is neither mineral nor terrestrial, perhaps not even belonging to our globe, though found upon it, we insert our author's account of Meteoric Stones.

Meteoric Stones, are a species of iron ore, which have, at different times, been known to fall from the atmosphere.

They have been seen only in shapeless masses, of from a few ounces to several hundred pounds in weight. Their texture is granular. They are covered externally with a thin blackish crust, and are internally of an ashy grey colour, mixed with shining minute particles.

There is sufficient evidence to shew that solid masses of stone have been observed to fall from the air at a period considerably anterior to the Christian era. Notwithstanding this, so very extraordinary was the phenomenon, that, until the year 1802, it was generally regarded by philosophers as a vulgar error. Mr. Howard in this year submitted to the Royal Society a paper which contained an accurate examination of the testimonies connected with events of this kind, and in this paper described a minute analysis of several of the substances which had been said to have fallen in different parts of the globe. The result of his examination was, that all these stony bodies differ completely from every other known

stone; that they all resemble each other, and all are composed of the same ingredients.

The greater part of the stones which have fallen from the air have been preceded by the appearance of luminous bodies, or meteors. These meteors have burst with an explosion, and then the shower of stones has fallen to the earth. Sometimes the stones have continued luminous until they sunk into the earth, but most commonly their luminousness disappeared at the time of the explosion. Their motion through the air is surprisingly rapid, in a direction nearly horizontal, but they seem to approach the earth before they explode. In their flight they have frequently been heard to yield a loud whizzing sound. They are hot when they first reach the earth; and exhibit, on their surface, visible marks of fusion.

Amongst numerous other instances of these stones, it is recorded that, on the 7th of November, 1492, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock at noon, a dreadful clap of thunder was heard at Ensisheim, a considerable town in Alsace, and a huge stone was seen to fall on a field lately sown with wheat. On several of the neighbours going to the place, the hole was found about three feet in depth, and the stone, when dug out, weighed two hundred and sixty pounds. It was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim until the beginning of the French Revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library at Colmar. There are in the British Museum (saloon, case 32) two small pieces of this stone, and fragments of several other meteoric stones which have fallen in different parts of the world.

Two stones fell near Verona in Italy, in the year 1672, one of which weighed three hundred, and the other two hundred, pounds.

The origin of these stones is involved in great obscurity. Some writers have conceived that they might be projected from distant volcanoes; others, that they may have been detached from rocks, and had their substance considerably changed by a concurrence of natural causes; others, that they may have been generated in the air by a combination of mineral substances; and others, that they may have been projected from the moon. The latter was the opinion of La Place the astronomer, who says that a mass, if thrown by a volcano from the moon, with a certain velocity of about a mile and half per second (which he conceives possible to be done) it will thence be projected beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction, and into the confines of that of the earth. The consequence of which will be, that the mass must presently fall to the earth, and become a part of it. Vol. I. pp. 109, &c.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.**BIOGRAPHY.**

The Memoirs of Mr. Sheridan will appear in the course of the present month, from the pen of Dr. Watkins. They are drawn up from original documents, and illustrated by his own correspondence and that of his friends, and include the history of his family.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Early in August will be published, in small folio, price 1l. 1s. (a few large copies 2l. 2s.) A Genealogical Mythology, and Classical Tables of the Roman Emperors; compiled from the best authors upon fabulous and ancient history. By W. Berry, late of the College of Arms, London, and Author of the History of the Island of Guernsey.

FINE ARTS.

Lysons' Magna Britannia, volume VII. containing Cumberland, will soon appear; and at the same time, part VII. of Britannia Depicta.

Mr. S. Knights will publish by subscription, Two Prints of the Match run at Newmarket, by Sir Joshua and Filho Da Puta, for one thousand guineas; to be engraved by Mr. Ward, from paintings by Mr. B. Marshall. Size of the prints, 23 by 18 inches. To subscribers, proofs, 4l. 4s. the pair, and prints 2l. 2s.

GEOLGY.

The third volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society, with numerous plates, chiefly coloured, will appear in a few days.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Mr. Howship has nearly ready for publication, Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, illustrated by cases and engravings.

Dr. Hutchison, late Surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal, will soon publish, Practical Remarks in Surgery, illustrated by cases.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Luckcock, of Birmingham, has in the press, Sunday-School Moral Lectures, interspersed with a variety of anecdotes.

The Rev. G. G. Scraggs has in the press, Theological and Literary Essays, on a variety of practical subjects in divinity, and interesting subjects in literature.

NOVEL.

Miss Emma Parker is printing a novel under the title of Self-deception.

STATISTICS.

Nearly ready for publication, Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the communications of the clergy.—Vol. II. price to subscribers One Pound.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. J. Slade has in the press, Annotations on the Epistles, intended as a continuation of Mr. Elsley's Annotations on the Gospels and Acts.

TRAVELS.

Baron Ukianski's Travels in Italy, with a few occasional poems, are printing in two 8vo. volumes, for the benefit of his widow.

Mr. Henry Koster will soon publish, in a quarto volume, Travels in Brasil, from Pernambuco to Serara, with occasional excursions, and a voyage to Maranam; illustrated by plates of costumes.

WORKS PUBLISHED.**ANTIQUITIES.**

Monastic and Baronial Remains, with other interesting fragments of antiquity, in England, Wales, and Scotland. By G. J. Parkins, Esq. Illustrated by upwards of one hundred plates. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 4l.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Biographical Dictionary; Volume XXVIII. Edited by Alex Chalmers, F.S.A. 8vo. 12s. Volume XXIX will be published on the first of September.

Memoirs of the late Andrew Fuller, in one volume 8vo. with a highly-finished portrait. By the Rev. J. Ryland, D.D. 12s.

The Life of William Hutton, F.A.S.S. including a particular account of the riots at Birmingham in 1791. To which is subjoined the history of his family, written by himself, and published by his daughter, Catharine Hutton. Embellished with a portrait. 8vo. 12s.

BOTANY.

Compendium Flora Britannica, Auctore Jacobo Edvardo Smith, Equ. Aur. M.D. Societatis Linnaeanae Praeside, &c. 12mo. 7s.

EDUCATION.

A Practical Treatise on Day-Schools; exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their improvement, with simple and rational plans of teaching the usual branches of education, and a table for the arrangement of business; calculated for the equal advantage of parents and masters. By J. Haigh. 18mo. 3s.

An Essay on a more Efficient Method of Classical Instruction, in its Early Stages, together with a statement of its practical application; in which the general principle of the new mode of education is systematically applied, and other improvements suggested. By R. Keynes of Blandford. 12mo. 3s.

Conversations of a Mother with her Daughter, and some other Persons; for the use

of English young ladies. French and English. 3s 6d. bound. The same in French and Italian, 4s. bound; also in English and Italian, 4s. bound.

FINE ARTS.

Annals of the Fine Arts; a new quarterly magazine and review, solely and exclusively devoted to the fine arts. No. I. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

Footsteps to Drawing, according to the Rules of Perspective, explained in familiar dialogues, and illustrated by twenty plates of progressive lessons, calculated to combine a knowledge of perspective with the practice of drawing, and to lead the beginner imperceptibly to an acquaintance with the principal rules of that useful art. By John George Wood, F.S.A. Lecturer on Perspective. Royal 4to. 1l. 1s.

An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving, upon Copper and in Wood; with an account of engravers and their works, from the invention of chalcography by Marc Finiguerra, to the time of Marc' Antonio Raimondi; including observations on some of the first books ornamented with wood-cuts. By William Young Ottley, F.S.A. Illustrated by numerous facsimiles of scarce and interesting specimens of the art; and further enriched by impressions from original blocks engraved by Albert Durer. 2 vols. 4to. 8l. 8s.

GEOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Ionian Islands, considered in a commercial, political, and military point of view; in which their advantages of position are described, as well as their relations with the Greek continent: including the life and character of Ali Pacha, the present ruler of Greece; together with a comparative display of the ancient and modern Geography of the Epirus, Thessaly, Morea, part of Macedonia, &c. By Gen. Guillaume de Vaudoncourt. Translated from the original inedited MS. by William Walton, Esq. With a large and original map. 8vo. 15s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, 56 Geo. III. 1815. By Henry Maddock, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. Volume I. part II. (to be continued) 7s. 6d.

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Observations on the Harveian Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood. By George Kerr. 12mo. 4s.

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The War-Fiend, with other poems. By Thomas Brown, M.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 7s.

The Moral Odes of Horace, translated. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Lay of the Laureate: Carmen Nuptiale. By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, and of the Royal Spanish Academy of History. 8vo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. William Goode, M.A. late Rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars. Preached at the church of the above parishes, on Sunday morning, April 28, 1816. By Daniel Wilson, M.A. Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Galway. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Three Discourses on the Case of the Ani-

mal Creation, and the Duties of Man to them. By the Rev. James Plumptre, B.D. Vicar of Great Gransden, Hunts, and late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. 8vo. 3s.

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Third Volume of Discourses on Several Subjects, addressed to the congregation assembled in Christ Church, Bath. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of the Isle of Man, with a comparative View of the Past and Present State of Society and Manners; containing also biographical anecdotes of eminent persons connected with that island. By H. A. Bullock, ten years resident in the Island. With a view of Peel Castle, and a map. 8vo. 15s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

ABYSSINIA.

Persecution of the Monks.

A monk has arrived on-board a Turkish vessel at Aucona, who is come from Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia. A persecution has been commenced against the monks; but they had contrived to interest in their favour the son of the reigning sovereign, who had obtained for them the indulgence of being allowed to quit the country within a limited time. The monks had done great services; and in consequence, in many provinces, the chief places in the government were put into their hands; and this, it is supposed, is the cause of the present persecution.

AUSTRIA.

Rural Economy taught by Authority.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered, by an Edict, dated April 20, 1814, that Rural Economy shall be taught, as a part of education, in all the establishments for communicating Theological-Episcopal Instruction in Austria below the Enns; and for this purpose he has ordered Professors of Rural Economy to be nominated at Krems, at Admont in Styria, at Pilsen, Brixen, Leutomischl, and Budweis, in Bohemia; and at Brunn and Nicolsburgh in Moravia.

The Edict directs, among other things, that the Bishops charged with the nomination of these Professors, shall carefully select persons well instructed, of good reputation for moral conduct, and who shall previously undergo due examination.

†† The intention of this establishment apparently, is to promulgate, by means of the Clergy, a greatly improved system of Rural Economics among the peasantry, where the lot of these clergy may be cast; as well as to improve the comforts of their own situation.

Remarks on the JOURNALS publishing at Vienna.

The *Literary Journal of Vienna*, formerly edited by Dr. Sartori, is continued with success under the direction of M. Hartmann, as also are the *Patriotic Sheets*, and the *Conservator*.

The *Historical Archives*, including Geography, &c. by M. de Hormayr, is also continued; but the number of original pieces contained in it is now greatly reduced.

The *Musical Journal* is dropped; but the two Journals of Public Spectacles, the Vol. IV. No. 23. *Lit. Pan.* N. S. Aug. 1.

Dramatic Observer, and the *Theatrical Gazette* are still carried on.

Among the political journals the *Austrian Observer*, and the *Gazettes of Vienna*, and of *Open*, enjoy the most extensive sale.

M. Frint, Curé of the Chapel in the Palace, has begun to publish a Theological Catholic Journal.

M. André continues to publish, at Bonn, his *Hesperus*, and his *Economic Newspaper*, intended to communicate the newest discoveries and all improvements in useful knowledge.

Another journal publishing at Bonn is the *Indicator*, edited by M. Gurende.

Among the poetical publications, M. Castelli continues his Almanack under the title of *Salam*; and M. Erickson also continues his *Almanack of the Muses*. These publications, like most others, are compilations of good, bad, and indifferent: the selection is thought to be in favour of the latter.

In general, the booksellers of Vienna engage in very few novelties or speculations, because, during some years past, the dearness of paper and of workmanship at the press, has obliged them to put prices on their books which are much beyond those at which they can retail works of the same description imported from abroad.

* * This last remark concerns more than the booksellers of Vienna: the consequences of high prices have already taken place there: the same consequences will undoubtedly follow the same causes in other countries; and when the evil is felt, remedy will be too late.

COMPLETE LIST OF AUSTRIAN JOURNALS.

In the *Patriotic Sheets* of Austria is the following list of journals, literary and political, which are in course of publication at Vienna, and in the Austrian States, for the year 1816.

Literary Journals, and Periodical Works.

1. The Universal Indicator: a Journal Historical, Statistical, and Political.
2. Archives of Geography, of History, of Statistics, and of the Military Art.
3. The Letters of Eispeldau.
4. The Spirit of the Times.
5. The Sunday Sheet; for youth.
6. Hesperus.
7. Kronos.
8. The Novelists' Magazine.
9. The French Novelist.
10. Economic Novels.
11. Przemysl: in Bohemia.
12. The Collector.
13. The Journal of the Spectacles.

- 14 The Theological Journal.
- 15 Tydennik: in Hungarian.
- 16 The Patriotic Sheets.
- 17 The Vienna Literary Journal.

Political Journals, in German.

- 1 The Observer.
- 2 The Tyrolese Messenger.
- 3 The Gazette of Brunn.
- 4 The Gazettes of Clagenfurth—of Laybach—of Lemberg—of Lintz—of Offenbach—of Prague—of Presburgh—of Vienna—and of Transylvania.

Political Journals, in Italian.

- The Ladies' Courier—The Milan Gazette—The Venetian Journal—Notices of what passes in the World—The Trieste Observer.

In Polish and in Latin.

1. Cysarka Krakowska wydenske Now-ing.
- 2 Ephemerides Posonienses Politico-statisticae.

In Hungarian and Servian.

- 1 Magyar Kuriz.
- 2 The Servian Gazette.

In Modern Greek.

The Telegraph.

The French and English Journals which are permitted at Vienna, are delivered by the Post-master-General at the following prices, in Bank Bills.

- 1 The Moniteur, 420 florins.
- 2 The Journal des Debats, 236 florins.
- 3 The Journal de Paris, 286 florins.
- 4 The Bulletin de Commerce, 50 florins.
- 5 The Gazette de France, 236 florins.
- 6 The Courier de Londres, 500 florins.
- 7 The Frankfort Journal, 104 florins.
- 8 The Frankfort Journal of Fashion for the Ladies, 98 florins.
- 9 The Paris Journal of Fashion, 150 florins.
- 10 The Courier, 1090 florins.
- 11 The Morning Chronicle, 1090 florins.
- 12 The Observer, 500 florins.

Turkish Government and Constitution.

Joseph de Hammer, the celebrated Orientalist, has published at Vienna, in 1815, *Staatsverfassung*, &c. Historical and Statistical Picture of the Ottoman Empire, 2 vols. each of 500 pages 8vo.

This is one of the most complete works of the kind that have appeared on the constitution and administration, especially the internal administration, of the Ottoman Empire: the author has consulted various works, printed and MSS. as well of Oriental writers, as of Europeans, a list of which he has prefixed.

Dr. Wahlenberg, a Swede, who in 1813 travelled over the Carpathian Mountains, botanizing, is on the point of publishing a *Flora Carpathica*.

BAVARIA.

Statistics—Literature.

The population of the city of Munich is estimated at 60,000 souls; that of the suburbs at 18,659, and the number of strangers which annually visit that metropolis is nearly 26,000.

The number of volumes in the Central Library is about 400,000. Among the MSS. are reckoned, 300 Oriental—and among them Malabar Poetry, written on palmetto leaves; 250 Hebrew MSS.; 580 Greek, and nearly 8,000 Latin, French, Italian, German, &c.

The Museum of Natural History contains, among other articles, a collection of 500 Tropical butterflies. The number of Greek and Roman coins in the Royal Cabinet of Medals is nearly 10,000. The Museum of Antiques is beyond a doubt the most considerable in Germany, and boasts a complete series of busts of the Roman emperors.

We learn these particulars from the second edition of a Description of Munich, published in that city, in 1814, which has also a series of fifteen views of places, and a plan of the city.

FRANCE.

Finances.

The Budget—a term, by the bye, originally given in derision to Lord North's Proposals for *Ways and Means*, in the British Parliament, at length naturalized among us, and now currently used among the French, who have borrowed it from us—the Budget continues to occupy the calculators of France;—it has given occasion to “*Moral Considerations on the Finances*,” by M. de Levé; and to “*Spirit of the Budget*, or the Budget of 1816 modified and extended to 1820,” by M. Pellegrini. This is spoken well of; it states the present condition of the Finances; and after examining the Minister's Budget, proposes another, referring to the intervening five years 1816 to 1820. The author is described as a clear headed man.

Seclusion of Women.

From the Chinese language has been translated into the Russian, and from the Russian into the French, a treatise on the *Advantages resulting from the Seclusion of Women, and the inconveniences inseparable from giving them liberty*. It is to be hoped that the Chinese Author has adduced good

reasons for this custom, which certainly has prevailed in most nations, even the most polished as well as the barbarous, at different times. On the other hand, good reasons are given for placing the restraints to which the sex ought to submit, rather on their minds than on their persons ; and for producing the most powerful effects, rather by the operation of excellent principles implanted, than by the jealousies of perpetual imprisonment. The benefits received by allowing liberty to the female sex, are very reconcileable with the preservation of their own honour and that of their families.

Perhaps, however, this treatise may prove extremely *à propos* at Paris, for certainly the intrigues for which French women are so famous, and which they manage with a dexterity unattainable and incredible, by other nations, could not possibly be conducted, as they conduct them, were the agents and prime movers of them secluded *à la Chinoise*.

New Journal.

A new journal has been started at Paris, under the title of *Le Diable Boiteux*. It professes to be critical and literary; and if it possesses but half the wit and the spirit of observation which distinguish Le Sage's famous novel of the Devil on two Sticks, it cannot fail of meeting applause and support. It appeared for the first time on the first day of April, and from that date it appears every fifth day: each number contains a sheet and a half.

National Institut : Gilding on Copper.

Among other prizes proposed by the National Institut, one is—to discover a simple and easy method, at the same time, cheap; to prevent all the dangers which attend the use of mercury, and which arise from the vapour of the mercury, employed in the art of gilding on copper.

GERMANY.

Antient Poems Published.

The two most antient German poems—of the eighth century,—have lately been published at Cassel, for the first time, in their original metre: the subjects are, 1. The Song of Hildebrand and Hadubrand. 2. The Prayer near the White Fountain.

Medical Work revived.

The work intitled *Neue Sammlung*, &c. New Collection of Medical Memoirs, was closed in 1807, at the twenty-fourth volume: the first and second numbers of an additional volume appeared in 1815, at

Leipsic, and may be considered as either the commencement of a new series, or a continuation of the former, as the twenty-fifth volume. The work consists of original memoirs, chiefly of a practical nature; and of translations of valuable articles from foreign papers.

The Society for Encouragement of Arts and Trades at Hamburgh, has published at its own expense, *Ueber das Bauwesen*, &c. A Memoir on the Art of Construction, and on the Method of directing the Construction of Public Buildings and Public Works in general, in a manner at once economical and solid. It includes also Observations on the principles of Cheapness, as connected with the Building of Private Houses.

Report affirms, that among the great quantity of speculative writings and pamphlets which daily issue from the press in Germany on political affairs, and especially on Constitutions, distinction is due to a volume by J. C. Betarens, intitled *Ueber Staatsverfassung*, &c. Considerations on the Constitution of a State. It is dedicated to prince Hardenberg; and deserves, it is said, his patronage.

HUNGARY.

Botany promoted.

Count Haller, of Hallerko, has laid out a botanical garden in the park of his residence, at Fiezegyhoz, in Transilvania, wherein he proposes to cultivate every plant raised in the province of Transilvania, together with a selection of exotics.

ITALY.

Antiquities.

Messrs. Rosini, Passetti, and Scotti, at Naples, continue their assiduity in unrolling the MSS. of Herculaneum. Several works which have been transcribed are proceeding at the press.

The excavations at Pompeii are advancing with great activity. Since 1806, three hundred men have been labouring at removing the earth, &c. in order to get at the ruins: before that time the number employed was scarcely more than a dozen. A portion of the marble ceilings and beams which have been recovered, have been carried to the gallery of the Royal Museum, and others to the Academy of Arts as objects of study to the young artists.

Antient Chronicle Recovered.

The Armenian Academy established at Venice, in the island of St. Lazarus, has had the good fortune to discover a manuscript complete of the Chronicle of Eusebius, of Cesarea. It is translated into the Armenian language, and is of the fifth

century. The Academy proposes to publish the Armenian text with a Latin translation facing it.

Distribution of Prizes—Machinery.

On the 4th day of October, 1815, being the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of Austria, a distribution was made of the prizes given at Milan for the encouragement of sciences and arts. The prizes were medals of gold or of silver.

A gold medal was adjudged to Sig. Ant. Marie Guaita, proprietor of a manufactory of cloth, at Como, for several instruments of machinery, adapted to perfect the operations necessary in that process. Also to Sig. Giovanni Carlinetti, of Milan, for a new Balance suited to weighing of the heaviest loads. Also, to Sig. Luigi Rosa, of Milan, for a machine for raising heavy articles, and marking their weight with great exactness.

The silver medals were given for various instruments, for dividing the cocoons of silk, by vapour—for a new Areometer, and other philosophical instruments—for chromatic Telescopes—for an astronomic pendulum—for instruments to measure distances, circles, &c.—and for a new powder, which gives the most beautiful polish to steel.

The bookseller Alvisopoli, of Venice, announces a *History of the Pontificate of Pius VII.* under the title of *Storia del Pontificato di Pio Papa VII. gloriosamente regnante, dal di dell' esaltatione sino al faustissimo di lui ritorno alla Santa Sede.*

The work will form six octavo volumes, and will be published at the rate of one volume per month. The first has already appeared.

The Typographic Society at Brescia announces the publication of *Stephani Antonii Marcelli, Africa Christiana.* The work will form three volumes in large quarto, accompanied with maps, and containing also a Portrait of his Holiness Pius VII.

Some Jesuits are preparing to depart for Asia, and two of that order arrived from Russia, have been presented to his Holiness.

PRUSSIA.

Reise in die Krym, &c. Travels in the Crimea and in Caucasus: by Maurice de Engelhardt and Fred Parrot. 2 vols. large octavo, with maps and plates. Berlin. 1815.

This work is published by the School Library. The journey was undertaken in 1811, and ended 1812. The object of it was to continue among the mountains of Russia those researches which had been

begun some years before by M. de Engelhardt, in Germany and France. For this purpose he joined company with Dr. Frederic Parrot, who proposed to examine the vegetation of Southern Russia, of Moldavia, and of Wallachia, and to correct and complete by coincident observations, the barometrical levels of these mountains.

After a residence of some months in the Crimea, the travellers, in July, 1811, visited Taman, and took their route along the Kuban, to Batal Paschinsk, near Constantinogorsk, whence they proceeded to Mosdok, and to the sources of the Terek, the course of which they followed to its discharge into the Caspian sea.

The work is accompanied by several maps and plates, explaining the relative levels of the Black sea and Caspian, &c.

RUSSIA.

New Journal: by Authority.

By order of the Minister for Public Instruction in Russia, Dr. Merkel has been invited to publish a *Journal of Literature and the Arts*, at Petersburgh.

We have not seen the following work, but suppose it may be interesting equally to the scholar as to the antiquary.

Dissertatio Academica de Libris linteis Antiquorum. Pars prior, Auctore Matth. Kalm: Pars posterior, Auctore, C. A. Gruner. pp. 22. in Quarto. Abo. 1815.

SAXONY.

Portraits of Illustrious Men.

Lucas Cranach was the principal portrait painter of the Elector of Saxony: in the years 1520, 1543, and 1546, he painted a series of portraits in miniature, on parchment, which have been preserved with great care, and from which engravings have lately been made with great accuracy. They are nearly eight inches high, and are signed at bottom with the handwriting of the persons represented. This series comprises the most eminent personages of the time: Frederic III. of Saxony, called the Wise; Martin Luther, aged 60; Melancthon, aged 46, and the painter himself, aged 80.

The text contains the principal events of the lives of the parties. *Fac-similes* of their writing are given on a separate plate; with the citation of Luther to Worms, &c.

SWITZERLAND.

Exhibition at Zurich.

The sites affording most interesting ingredients for landscape composition are so numerous in Switzerland, that it can excite no wonder that the Artists of that country, perpetually resident among them, should

find themselves irresistably drawn to this branch of art, and should excel in painting landscape. The late Exhibition of works of art at Zurich proves this beyond all doubt. Out of about a hundred and fifty pieces, the major part was landscapes: and among these the greater number was of Views in Switzerland. A few Portraits and Sculptures were also exhibited. The art of engraving is practised with great effect and merit.

Visit to the Holy Land.

We have formerly mentioned to our readers the adventures of a Norwegian sailor, who determined on visiting Jerusalem, Bethlehem, &c. in the Holy Land. We have now to report an expedition somewhat similar, published under the title of *Schicksale eines Schweizers, &c.* The Adventures of a Swiss, during his Journey to Jerusalem and Mount Lebanon, written by himself. Vol. I. St. Gall. 1815.

The adventurer was Mr. J. M. H. Mayr, a commercial agent at the little town of Arbon, on the Lake of Constance: his object was to extend his commercial connections in the Levant, and to obtain orders which might furnish employment and subsistence to a great proportion of his workmen, who had been thrown out of work, by the stagnation of commerce, and the distressing events of the war.

The Journal has been revised by the Curé Appenzeller, of Arbon. The style is simple and natural. The observations on the manners of the Wallachians, the Greeks, the Turks, and the Jews, are evidently dictated by truth and impartiality. We should think it equally instructive and entertaining.

TRANSYLVANIA.

Dr. Baumgarten, of Segeswar, who undertook a Botanical journey for the purpose of inspecting the vegetable productions of Transylvania, in June 1812, proposes to publish a *Flora Transylvanica*.

DR. SEETZEN. There are reports abroad, not forbidding hope that this adventurous traveller is not *dead*; but, that he has been imprisoned by the Imam of Mascat; so that, there is a *possibility* of his re-appearance. His friends on the Continent are anxiously looking to England for intelligence; but, we believe, that nothing to be relied on has been lately received respecting him, from any of our countrymen residing in Arabia, or trading to the Arab dominions on the Red Sea.

* * * It still remains to be known what is become of that portion of his papers, which it is understood, was saved from the general destruction.

**INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.**

PASSAGE FROM CHINA.

The recent arrival of thirteen large heavy laden ships of the East India Company from China in our Channel, in one hundred and nine days, is a triumph of mercantile navigation, and a combination of nautical skill with good fortune, of which there is nothing equal upon record. To cut through fifteen thousand miles of ocean in that short time, is without example in marine experience. With similar passages we ought to communicate with our Asiatic Presidencies within six months, instead of once in twelve to fifteen months.

The ships lately arrived from China had heard of the battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris before their sailing, and left China in consequence, in three squadrons, which all reached St. Helena together; were despatched from that rock two and two, and all made the Start Point in our Channel at once; a proof of skill, and an instance of good luck in navigation, which has no parallel. All the particulars of this extraordinary passage deserve well to be carefully collected and noted, for some evidence and guide in the practice of navigation. The concurrent observations of so many able seamen would be instructive, and of an authority to admit of no dispute. The writer was once, on a passage to India, 140 days out of sight of all land, and in that long time did not make more than three parts of the distance which has now been run through in one hundred and nine days!

This eventful voyage ought not to be passed over without some reference to what would have been the incredulity of the anti-tents had they been informed of a similar exploit. When it is next asked, whether the moderns have made any improvements on ancient skill, let this voyage be quoted: it must have its weight, as evidence. And we trust that the names of our departed seamen, Lancaster, Middleton, Drake, &c. &c. who navigated those seas, will not take amiss our appeal to them,—as to what they would have thought of a voyage from India, in one hundred and nine days.

CALCUTTA.

THE DURGA POOJAH,

Or Annual festival of the Goddess Durga, at Calcutta, has repeatedly occupied our pages; and we have had occasion to re-

mark the diminished splendour of the sacred ceremonies. The principal merchants of the city emulate each other on this occasion ; but Rajah Ram Chundur still maintains his superiority. He secured for the return of the season in 1815, the famous female singer Nikhee, whose voice never fails of attracting an admiring auditory, as well of British as of native residents. It is said, however, that a formidable rival has started up, in the person of a female songstress, scarcely passed her infancy, "whose astonishing talents are likely to eclipse all meane rivals." The performances of the dancers and jugglers lost none of their ancient spirit. The Mahomedan show-men, dancers, &c. were conspicuous. The ceremonies ended, as usual, with committing the image of the Goddess to the waters.

The images of the goddess, thus annually cast into the waters, were, perhaps, in former times of greater value, as to their material, than at present. A golden image of the Durga, seated on a lion, is now in the possession of Radha Kishun Bysak, who belongs to the general treasury, which was found in the middle of last month in the excavation of a tank at Huns Kulee, a place near Kisengurh. The image, which is more than fourteen inches high, and is in good preservation, was found at the depth of twenty-five feet. The gold is inferior in quality, being of the description called by the natives, pagoda gold. The goddess is valued at 20,000 rupees, and is at this time the great object of adoration and wonder.

FOSSES: SUBTERRANEous TREES.

A short time since, the Calcutta naturalists were called upon to assign causes for an interesting phenomenon, which has presented itself at the great tank before the junction of the Chouringhee road, with that of Esplanade Row. The bottom of this great basin being sandy, suffered the water to filter through it and escape, so as to leave the tank dry in the hot season. To remedy this evil, it was determined to remove altogether this sandy layer. A number of workmen were employed, and had not dug above four feet, when they came to a group of full grown trees — These trees were standing perpendicularly at short distances from each other, and had the appearance of trunks lopped off within three or four feet from the roots. In general they were about a foot and a half or two feet in diameter. They were firmly fixed in a dark loamy soil, into which their roots spread in every direction. The elbows where the trunk separated into its roots, were distinctly marked. The

substance of these subterraneous growths was of a reddish colour, like *soondre*, soft and moist, still preserving the grain of the wood. On inquiry, it was found that this natural curiosity was by no means singular. About six or eight years ago, a similar appearance offered itself on cleansing the Laldiggy, in Tank Square ; and very lately at Dum Dum, not only trunks of trees, but bones, and deer's horns, were found at a great depth from the surface of the ground, on the occasion of sinking a new tank. It is even said that the body of a boat was dug up under similar circumstances at Garden Reach.

It does not seem to be extremely difficult to account for these appearances. That the earth may have *sunk* in these parts, is possible; but the greater probability is, that layers of soil brought down by inundations, or other means, have accumulated, and formed the coverings of these buried articles. How far the same conception may account for the fossil trees, &c. frequently found in England, we presume not to say; but, we believe, that these appearances are seldom, or never, found on elevated spots, and in places remote from the operations of water. The same causes appear to produce the same effects all over the globe.

DIMENSIONS OF AN ALLIGATOR LATELY KILLED IN GARDEN REACH.

	Ft. In.
Length from the snout to the stump of the tail	16 6
Ditto of the head	3 0
Ditto ditto body	5 6
Ditto ditto tail	8 0
Ditto ditto fore leg	2 4
Ditto ditto hinder leg	3 0
Greatest breadth of the body	2 2
Ditto ditto head	1 8
Length of the mouth	1 8
Breadth ditto	1 1

Thus, the whole length of the animal, when alive, must have been little less than 18 feet, and the circumference of his body, where thickest, about six feet.

His teeth were of various sizes, irregularly placed in the jaw, but the largest not bearing the same proportion to the size of the animal that the tusks of wild beasts bear to their magnitude.

On opening him, amidst a quantity of bones were found the bangles that had belonged to some hapless Mussulman boy, and the bangles also of an Hindoo woman. To these exuviae was added a more recent capture, which still retained its proportions entire, viz. a goat.

CEYLON.

We have already reported the capture of the King of Kandy, with the precautions taken for his security, and his behaviour in a state of captivity. It having been thought proper, by the British Government in India, that he should be entirely separated from his people, and his late dominions, and sent away to a situation which precluded all hopes, by parties forming in his favour, that event took place at the beginning of the year in the following manner:

This day, the 24th January, the King of Kandy, with his family, embarked on board H. M. ship Cornwallis, for Madras: —a very great concourse of people assembled to witness this extraordinary embarkation.

It was late in the afternoon when they left the shore in the boats of the Cornwallis, the King with his wives and mother-in-law, under the care of Mr. Granville, in the Captain's barge, and the attendants in another.—Col. Kerr, commandant of Colombo, and Mr. Sutherland, secretary for Kandyan affairs, went with Capt. O'Brien, in a third. The master attendant's boat and several others followed to the ship. In conducting the females of the King's family to the boat, and in receiving them on board the ship, due attention was shewn to preserve that decorum with which all Indian women of high rank expect to be treated.

In regard to the King himself, every feeling of hostility had ceased from the moment he became a captive, and his wishes had been always indulged as far as they could be gratified with safety and propriety. He was taken to the water side in the governor's own carriage, and his ladies were carried in palankeens—They were closely veiled as they went into the boat—and during their embarkation, which took up some time, the King stood by, and assisted by giving orders to his own people, with much composure and presence of mind. He was very handsomely dressed, and his large trowsers drawn close together upon his ankles, reminded us very much of the figure of Rajah Singal, as given by Knox. The wind was high, and the boats encountered a good deal of sea in their passage to the ship. The women were first taken on board, and the King followed. They were all drawn up in a chair, and the whole was managed with the regularity and precision which are so remarkable in every thing that is done on board an English man of war. Some of the ladies were of course much alarmed, and some had suf-

fered a great deal from sickness in the boat, but the King shewed no sign of fear, and behaved like a man. When the whole circumstances of his situation are taken into consideration, and it is recollect that in addition to his natural feelings on leaving an island where he had lived so long in barbarous state, he was carried through a rough sea, which he had not been upon since his infancy, to an English man of war, which he had never seen before, it must be acknowledged that his whole deportment indicated considerable dignity and firmness of mind. Capt. O'Brien had allotted very spacious accommodations to the Kandyan family, and his behaviour was in all respects so kind and attentive, that we are confident every possible comfort will be given to the royal captives during their voyage. Mr. Granville proceeds to Madras in charge of the King and his family, until they are delivered over to the care of the Madras government.

CHINA.

The persecuting Edicts lately issued by the Emperor of China, against the converts to Christianity, are but too implicitly executed: several persons have been put to death; and many are sentenced to banishment, under circumstances of extreme severity. We do not hear that it has had any influence on the Emperor's treatment of the Company's servants; but, it is understood, that the present set of Chinese in office, have rather assumed greater airs of consequence than were usual among their predecessors.

Opium: not English.

By a letter, dated Canton, 3d October, we learn that the Americans had begun to import Turkish opium into China. The first parcel sold at 1400 dollars per pecul; and the second, a pretty large quantity, at 770. Five ships daily expected, were known to have a considerable quantity on board, the delivery of which would materially tend to reduce Bengal opium to its natural level. The price at which it stood 1480 dollars, was understood to be purely nominal.

London, July 1916.

Chinese returned to their own Country.

The Princess Amelia, Captain Balston, 1,200 tons, has been taken up for a voyage to China direct, for the purpose of taking home the forlorn Chinese sailors, who have lately crowded our streets. The Princess Amelia is to be afloat on the 13th June, to sail to Gravesend the 22d, and will sail about the middle of July; it is supposed she will take near 1,000 Chinese to their native country.

AMERICANA.

No. III.

SKENANDON, THE ONEIDA CHIEF.

[From an American Paper.]

Died, at his residence near Oneida Castle, on Monday, the 11th of March, Skenandon, the celebrated Oneida Chief, aged 110 years; well known in the wars which occurred while we were British colonies, and in the contest which issued in our independence, as the undeviating friend of the people of the United States. He was very savage, and addicted to drunkenness in his youth,* but by his own reflections, and the benevolent instructions of the late Rev. Mr. Kirkland, Missionary to his tribe, he lived a reformed man for more than sixty years, and died in Christian hope.

From attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he had always expressed a strong desire to be buried near his minister and his father, that he might (to use his own expression) *go up with him at the great resurrection.* At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers which were read at his bedside by his great grand-daughter, he again repeated this request. Accordingly, the family of Mr. Kirkland, having received information, by a runner, that Skenandon was dead, in compliance with a previous promise, sent assistance to the Indians, that the corpse might be conveyed to the village of Clinton for burial. Divine service was attended at the meeting-house in Clinton, on Wednesday, at two o'clock, P. M. An address was made to the Indians by the Rev. Dr. Backus, President of Hamilton College; which was interpreted by Judge Dean, of Westmoreland. Prayer was then offered, and appropriate psalms sung. After service, the concourse which had assembled from respect to the deceased Chief, from the singularity of the occasion, moved to the grave in the following order:—

Students of Hamilton College,
Corpse,
Indians,
Mrs. Kirkland and family,
Judge Dean, Rev Dr. Norton,
Rev. Mr. Ayer,
Officers of Hamilton College,
Citizens.

* In the year 1755, Skenandon was present at a treaty made in Albany. At night he was excessively drunk; and in the morning found himself in the street, stripped of all his ornaments and every article

After interment, the only surviving son of the deceased, self-moved, returned thanks through Judge Dean, as interpreter, to the people for the respect shown to his father on the occasion, and to Mrs. Kirkland and family for their kind and friendly attentions.

Skenandon's person was tall and brawny, but well made; his countenance was intelligent, and beamed with all the indigenous dignity of an Indian Chief. In his youth he was a brave and intrepid warrior, and in his riper years one of the ablest counsellors among the North American tribes. He possessed a strong and vigorous mind; and though terrible as the tornado in war, he was bland and mild as the zephyr in peace. With the cunning of the fox, the hungry perseverance of the wolf, and the agility of the mountain cat, he watched and repelled Canadian invasions. His vigilance once preserved from massacre the inhabitants of the infant settlement of German-flats. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the Revolution. How many of the living and the dead have been saved from the tomahawk and scalping knife, by his friendly aid, is not known; but individuals and villages have expressed gratitude for his benevolent interpositions; and among the Indian tribes he was distinguished by the appellation of the *White Man's Friend.*

Although he could speak but little English, and in his extreme old age was blind, yet his company was sought. In conversation he was highly decorous, evincing that he had profited by seeing civilized and polished society, and by mingling with good company in his better days.

To a friend, who called on him a short time since, he thus expressed himself by an interpreter:—

‘ I am an aged hemlock—the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belonged, have run away, and left me; why I live, the Great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die.’

Honoured Chief! his prayer was answered! he was cheerful and resigned to the last. For several years he kept his dress for the grave prepared. Once, and again, and again, he came to Clinton to die, longing that his soul might be with Christ, and

of clothing. His pride revolted at his self-degradation, and he resolved that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of *strong water.*

his body in the narrow house, near his beloved Christian teacher.

While the ambitious but vulgar great, look principally to sculptured monuments, and to niches in the temples of earthly fame, Skenandon, in the spirit of the only real nobility, stood with his loins girded, waiting the coming of his Lord.

His Lord has come! and the day approaches when the green hillock that covers his dust, will be more respected than the pyramids, the mansoera, and the pantheons of the proud and imperious. His simple 'turf and stone' will be viewed with affection and veneration, when their tawdry ornaments of human apotheosis shall awaken only pity and disgust.

'Indulge, my native land, indulge the tear,
'That steals impassion'd o'er a nation's doom;
'To me each twig from Adam's stock is dear,
'And sorrows fall upon an Indian's tomb.'

Clinton, March 14, 1816.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

We had occasion, lately, to introduce the censures of an American on some of the imperfections of Britain in respect to ecclesiastical affairs. We are far from patiently enduring those, or other improprieties of a like nature; but, as we then observed, the charge should not have come from an American. No considerate mind will affirm that any establishment, instituted, or conducted, by mortals, is faultless;—now, reverse the medal, and see to what disadvantages the contrary, an absolute non-establishment, is exposed. Where the whole is left to the people, and the nation, as such, does nothing, what follows? Let America speak for itself, on this matter.

The provinces known by the name of Massachusetts were among the first peopled, in America, and they had to boast of some of the most eminent and pious characters. They had these advantages; what is their present state?

The following particulars are extracted from "An account of the MASSACHUSETT'S SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE; printed by order of the Society for the use of its Members. Andover. 1815.

This Society was proposed in a meeting of Friends for the purpose, April 15, 1803. It was constituted the first day of September, in the same year; and was incorporated by the Legislature, Feb. 20, 1807. Its purpose was, charitable distribution of books and tracts. The first subscription amounted to 1165 dollars.

Distributions of books took place in 1804, 1806, 1809, and 1813. The following notice may afford a hint to the benevolent of our own country.

Every bundle of books, sent to a Parish in each of the foregoing general distributions, contained a circular letter, explanatory of the nature and object of the Society, accompanied with the following

REQUEST.

The Gentleman, to whom these Treatises are directed, is respectfully requested, in behalf of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and of its pious Benefactors, to give them free and speedy circulation in his Parish, by loaning them from family to family, or from individual to individual, as to him may appear most expedient and useful; not confining the benefit of them however to persons of his particular religious persuasion, but extending it according to his discretion to persons of every denomination, who may wish it; and to recommend their being read on all suitable occasions. He is also desired to provide for their preservation and continued circulation, by requesting that they may be used with care, and returned to him within the period, for which he may have loaned them.

Till the year 1814, the Society confined itself to its first object, the distribution of books; but in that year it was determined to send agents into the provinces for the purposes of additional instruction: the following particulars have been communicated by those agents or missionaries:

RHODE ISLAND.

The inhabitants of Rhode Island, who profess to believe Christianity, are divided into Baptists, Quakers, Episcopalians, Methodists, Congregationalists, *Christians* or *Smithites*. The Baptists, the most numerous denomination, are subdivided into Calvinistic, Arminian, Separate, and Seventh Day Baptists. . . .

In one town there was no minister, except a negro, who could not read a

word, when he began to preach ; and often boasted, " I did not know B from a bull's foot ;" proving by this to the satisfaction of many, his call from Heaven ; and nothing could undeceive them, but the vileness of his conduct.

Another preacher, on a public occasion, after a very short, confused prayer, paused some minutes, and said, " I have promised God, that I would preach to night ; but, if he will permit the devil to plague me so, I won't preach. You must carry on the meeting, brethren, as you please." Praying once, he said, " if God did not deliver him from the buffetings of Satan, he would never preach again." He appointed a meeting for the next night, with this proviso, " if the devil did not prevent him, he would preach."

The character of Baptist preachers in general, as stated in the journals, is, that they are enthusiastic Socinians, profoundly ignorant, and very noisy ;—that the object in their sermons is, " to rouse the imagination and heat the passions, without communicating any light to the understanding, or conviction to the conscience." With this view, " they use the most dolorous tones, and thundering vociferations, in which they pour forth a stream of unconnected, vehement nonsense ;"—" All the preaching and exhortation, I have heard," says one Missionary, " has been calculated to excite laughter or tears."

The grand, if not the only qualification necessary to a preacher, is generally thought to be a supernatural, apostolic, special call ; and almost any person, who fancies he has such a call, is admitted to preach. Thus are people imposed on by their preachers, " who pretend, not only that they have this apostolic call, but that they receive their commission and their message by immediate inspiration, and that their sermons are given directly from above." —All, that in general seems necessary to constitute a Christian, is, to shed a few tears, exhort in meeting, and be baptized by immersion.—In order to baptism however it is required by one sect, that the candidate, in the relation of his experience, state explicitly, that at such a time God forgave his sins ;—that he believes in the seventh day sabbath ;—and that he wants to join that *particular* church.—Within five weeks about sixty persons were plunged in one town. In another, many were baptised in a short space, and some within three days, from their first serious impressions. Baptists however, it is remarked, generally have much discipline to perform, and many to excommunicate, soon after a revival of religion.

Journal. " Visited four families ; found they had been often disgusted with an indiscreet exhibition of the doctrine of predestination ;—that God had made some for salvation, and some for damnation, as the primary cause of their creation, making his own glory a secondary motive." One of those Missionaries made the following observations to a young girl. " You commit sin sixty times a minute :—every breath, you draw ; and you are rushing down to hell." —To an elderly married woman, while spinning, " You sin against God every thread, you spin. Where is your husband ?" Answer ; he is hoeing in the field. " Then he is sinning against God too." —To a young married woman he said, when sitting down to eat ; " do you love God with all your heart ?" Answer. I do not suppose I do. " Then how dare you eat mouthful ? You are eating damnation to your soul." The woman left the table, and took such a disgust at congregational ministers, that, to her dying day, she would never converse with one."

When a woman, whose mind was tender on the subject of religion, was urged to eat, a Mr. D—, who has been preaching in this region, said, " it is not worth while for her to eat, for probably she will be in hell before morning."

Ignorance, enthusiasm, dogmas, and practices, such, as have been stated, defy all comment. Their genuine offspring among the lower classes of society are errors of every name, bigotry, fanaticism, hatred of the truth, and a train of low vices ; and among the higher ranks, contempt of the clergy, disgust at the name of religion, sheer infidelity, and downright atheism. Of the numerous instances of these lamentable effects, noticed by our Missionaries, a few only can be given. One of the vilest in the region complained of a Missionary, " that he did not preach enough hell and damnation to his poor wicked soul." Another, who wished to be thought more knowing, asserted " that we are not free agents in choosing to be religious, and that the Grace of God must be shed abroad in our hearts, without our doing any thing about the externals of religion." By many the grace of God is abused to licentiousness. " Many," says the Missionary, " I find, are afraid of morality, lest they should trust to it for salvation. If they commit wickedness, they think they are more open to conviction." Many, if not most of the people, adopt the sentiment, that they can do nothing, but evil, internally and externally.

" From a review of the preceding journal," says he, " the following remarks na-

turally flow. We find in the centre of light and civilization* a multitude of precious souls perishing for lack of knowledge." —We cannot expect even civilization to exist, where the scriptures are not known; or are despised by word, or trampled on in practice by those who do know them. Never has the necessity of a learned evangelical ministry appeared more urgent than when passing through a country, destitute of such a blessing. Who can expect religion, or even morality to be practised, when some Christians in profession, and I may say, some teachers of religion, live dissipated lives?" —" When professors neglect family prayer and instruction, and reduce the Sabbath to a level with the other days of the week; when teachers of religion never pray, except on the Lord's day, and spend but half that day in public worship; the tone of morals must be low, piety must be nearly banished."

It must not, however, be concluded, that these people were incapable of better things, provided they were properly instructed; or of attending to better instruction, provided it were offered them. The same writer, after repeated visits, closes his fourth journal with these remarks:

The urbanity of old and young has astonishingly increased within two years; the morals of the people are greatly reformed; the piety of many appears more hearty, rational, and scriptural; prejudices against congregationalists are rapidly subsiding; and there is an increasing sense of the value of early instructing children in science, morals, and religion.

" In the higher orders of society there is an evident increase of good breeding, and a sense of the value, attached to the steady habits of their sister States."

In one town, in particular, East Greenwich, the Missionary writes, Feb. 25, 1815. " A mortal sickness, prevailing here, has doubtless opened the ears of many to instruction; they are more attentive hearers; and resolutions of amendment are many."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

" Without descending to particulars, (some of which are detailed in the Schedule annexed) it may be stated generally,

* By this expression is doubtless intended New England, or rather the middle region between Massachusetts Proper and Connecticut, the most enlightened part by far of the United States.

that in the counties of ROCKINGHAM and STRAFFORD, containing (exclusively of Portsmouth and Exeter) seventy six towns, and according to the census in 1810, 82,047, inhabitants, are forty-five towns, which, with their inhabitants, 40,286 souls, are destitute of the stated means of Grace. Of these forty five towns some have been destitute 10, some 20, some 30, some 40 years, and in some the gospel ministry has never been stately enjoyed. One lamentable consequence is, that in some towns a Christian church has not yet been formed; and in some, where churches exist, the Lord's supper has not for ten, twenty, or thirty, years been once administered. Most of these churches are also much reduced in number; one from sixty-two members to two females; several to but one male member, and in one town, containing one thousand and sixty three souls, the visible church of Christ, after a stated ministry of twenty-eight years, has been many years totally extinct. The unhappiness however of these barren places does not consist merely, nor principally, in their privation of the public, stated means of grace; nor in the reduced state of the churches. Had these destitute people been left to the sole guidance of the Bible, and to the influence of instructions and habits, in early life imbibed from ministers and parents; their situation had been eligible, compared with what it now is. But situated, as most of these people are, they have not only to overcome the avarice and apathy of worldly men; but to encounter the errors of enthusiasts and sectaries of various name; by whom they are counteracted, out-voted, and discouraged. Hence the condition of the few friends of order and religion in each town, if not desperate, is truly deplorable. In the advance of life, having themselves seen better days, and earnestly wishing their children may be taught the right way of the Lord, they are subjected to the distressing apprehension, that their descendants will be no other, than unbaptised infidels.

" The freewill Baptists are most numerous here, and their doctrines the most popular. This order is wretchedly ignorant in divine things; the word of God is slighted and contemned even by their teachers, and the Sabbath profaned. They follow *visions*, *dreams*, and *revelations* given (as they say) immediately from Heaven, which they know to be true." . Many pretend that God converses with them familiarly, and tells them, what to do; and a woe is pronounced against them, if they disobey his voice. If a person preaches according to the word of God; they say,

he preaches the scripture very well, but they can read that at home; and are not satisfied, unless a minister preach something, that is not in the Bible, viz. something he has immediately received from Heaven. Those, who are impious enough to say God has commanded them to preach so and so, however contradictory to one another, are heard with attention, as messengers from Heaven. What among them, fills me with the greatest horror, is the familiar and profane manner, they speak of, and to, God. In their prayers they address the Saviour with this title, ' brother Jesus; and many other expressions they use, calculated to bring religion into contempt.'*

" Some of their exhorters observed, ' when any thing was strongly impressed on their minds, though forbidden in the Bible, they chose to follow their inward light, against the light of scripture.'—A man, who at times was a teacher among them, spoke much of the success of a Mr. Clarke, as a preacher, who, he said, was unable to read the scriptures."

You ask, ' how many denominations in each town?'—In every town may be found Congregationalists, Calvinistic Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, Freewillers, and *Christians*. At Meredith Bridge about one third are Congregationalists, four or five Calvinistic Baptists, and six or seven Freewillers, two or three inclining to Universalism; the rest have their religion yet to choose, who will be likely to fall in with any man of popular talents. The Second division in Meredith is principally Freewillers. The Third Division is made up of Calvinistic Baptists and Congregationalists, most however of the first. Centre Harbor is about equally divided into Methodists and Congregationalists, with a few Freewillers. Tuftsborough has about thirty five families of Congregationalists, the rest Freewillers and *Christians*. Wolfborough is divided in much the same manner. Alton is wholly carried away by Freewillers and *Christians*, except fifteen

* We are sorry to say that the same incautious and irreverent manner of expression has its counterpart in London : a minister in the act of praying, has been heard to say, " Brother Jesus! if you don't do so and so, I shall make my complaint, and tell your Father of you!" It is no excuse to say this must be the language of an ignorant fanatic: granted;—but why does the respectable denomination which knows this—we suppress its appellation—keep such a man in its connection, and continue to compliment him with the title of "the Reverend Mr. ——".

or twenty families of the regular order. Middleton and New Durham, if possible, are in a more deplorable state."

" There are about thirty ordained and licensed preachers in this vicinity, and about sixty, who preach and exhort in their public assemblies. Among the whole not one has much more than a common school education, many with difficulty read a psalm or hymn, and some cannot read, so as to convey the sense. Most of the Calvinistic Baptist preachers are of good moral character, but some are not. All the others are Antinomian, and shape their course accordingly. No violation of the divine or of human laws occasions any breach of charity or fellowship among them."

They believe a person may be regenerated, more times than once; and that it is common for men to be perfect in this life. One of their distinguished leaders, in conversation with a Missionary, declared that he himself was as perfect, as Jesus Christ. They believe that learning is unnecessary, as a qualification for the ministry. The more there are speaking at once, and the louder they scream, the greater, in their opinion, is the power of the Spirit. The word of God is despised, when it opposes *revelations*, communicated to them.—The *Christians* in many respects harmonize with the Freewillers; but are distinguished in the following particulars. Their professors belong to no church, are subject to no discipline, and believe it of no consequence to partake of the Lord's supper. They deny the foreknowledge of God in all instances, and that he is acquainted with many things, now taking place. They hold that the wicked are to be burnt up, and cease to exist after the judgment of the great day."

It cannot be wondered at, that the people so taught, or rather untaught, should be chargeable with " lying, drunkenness, uncleanness, sabbath-breaking, fraud, and theft." The methodists are better in some respects; for when they can no longer hide the wickedness of their adherents, they shut them out of their societies. They have their rival preachers also, in some places: who anathematize each other.

Thus the kingdom was divided against itself; and the people knew not, which to discredit; as they believed both to be sent them from Heaven, with the counsels of the Most High."—In conversation with this W—— she asked him, whether he enjoyed as much of religion, as he wished? To which he replied, O yes, and a great deal more;—that he had been so over-

powered with it, and so burdened, that he had repeatedly prayed, that God would take some of it away, lest he should sink and die under it."

Journal. "These creatures [Freewill Baptist preachers] mark out with their eye one or two, whom they intend converting at one of their meetings; and their object is usually effected. For, if they can make them cry, then quiet, and prevail on them to go into the water; the work in their opinion, is effected."—"But they do not always succeed. The following was related to me by a respectable attorney, who was an eye and ear witness of the fact, having been at a quarterly meeting of the Freewillers at Sanbornton. He said, there was a great many preachers, and a vast multitude of people collected to hear; and that while he was present one J—— B—— was the principal speaker. He began his discourse on a cart, and at first addressed himself to the people collectively. But, observing a girl, standing near him in the crowd, whom he knew, he immediately turned from his sermon (if sermon it might be called) and began to converse with her; whose given name was *Mercy*. He first described the bodily agonies of her father, when dying, to which he was a witness; but did not succeed in bringing her to tears. He then painted the dying convulsions of her mother; and endeavoured to imitate the contortions of nature, in her last moments. Here he succeeded, and brought the girl to tears; for the recollection was too painful, to bear without emotion. The preacher then called with a loud voice, 'is there no one, who will pray for poor *Mercy*? Upon which one rushed through the crowd, knelt by her side, and began to scream as loud as he was able. A second and a third came in like manner, and added their voices to the one, who was already vociferating. B—— then jumped from his cart, and came to her side; and in the midst of their prayer repeatedly spoke to her so as to be heard by the people, 'now is your time to be converted; and, if you are not converted now, you never will be.' And sometimes he would say, (O, horrid blasphemy) 'Now Jesus, convert her, for thou never canst have so favourable an opportunity; and, if thou dost not now convert her, thou never canst.' —Upon which some one, who had more sense, or more kindness for the girl, than others, came through the crowd, took her by the hand, and led her from the horrid scene."

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One solitary exception, to our Missionary unexpected and delightful, as the rose

in a desert, merits a place in our notes as well, as in his laconic journal.—The refinement of a town in the midst of the woods, the family having been deposited here (New Durham) by the whirlwind of the times. Three lovely children, educated from the alphabet by an intelligent and polished mother, showed discernment, feeling, and proficiency; which, in a hovel, and in such a place, surprised me. Two of them, about five and seven, read a morning and evening prayer with the eloquence of devotion; recited the commandments with correctness and interest; while one, the eldest, a sensible boy, was so overcome, after having been addressed on the subject of religion, as hardly to speak.—Upon questioning the amiable and enlightened parent, relative to her personal religion, I found that her mind was not decided; but her heart wastender, and she melted into tears. I left the cot, between which and its furniture, as well as tenants, there was an utter contrast, much pleased with having stumbled upon such an interview from mistaking my way, and resolved, if possible, to repeat my visit."

We cannot but suppose that many other families, equally lovely and interesting, might be found; but the wildernesses of America are extensive; and they must be sought at the imminent danger of worse than "mistaking the way."

.....
It will be remembered, that this work is an official publication by a Society consisting in great part of ministers, who are well aware of the infidelity to which America is exposed, for lack of knowledge. They are endeavouring as a part of duty to God and man, to stem the torrent of these evils; in which all must wish them success. We forbear from asking many questions, which the papers suggest,—but, it cannot be taken amiss, if we enquire, Whether under such circumstances it was the duty of America to send missionaries abroad, or to have directed their efforts to the conversion of the worse than heathen population, at home?

* * Compare pp. 469, 470.

A fact that deserves notice, is stated in a note to one of the Missionary Reports, viz. that one of the missionaries employed walked from twelve to twenty miles every day, for three months together, preached, exhorted, &c. and kept his health perfectly all the time, living only on milk. He certainly would not have been equally well, in these wilds, under equal fatigue, had he; as most do—indulged himself in the use of ardent spirits.

MEMOIRS OF

JAMES STUART,

COMMONLY CALLED "ATHENIAN STUART."

Abstracted from the fourth Volume of the Antiquities of Athens; lately published.

JAMES STUART was born in Creed-lane, Ludgate-street, London, in the year 1713. His father was a native of North Britain, and a mariner by profession. James was the eldest son: the father died when he was very young, and left his widow with several children in distressed circumstances; they were supported, and finally established in the world, by exertions of the subject of this memoir.

Considering the circumstances of his family, it is probable that James received but a common education. An anonymous writer in the Gentleman's Magazine says, "at a very early age, his taste and industry in drawing were exercised in designing and painting fans for Goupy of the Strand; and he thus contributed very essentially to the support of his mother and her family." This account is probably correct: the writer of this Memoir has seen all Mr. Stuart's original drawings of his views in Athens, &c.; they perfectly answer the description of them given by himself in the preface to the first volume of the *Antiquities of Athens*, being executed with great care and attention, to make them *fac-simile* delineations of the places represented, without any endeavour to improve them by attempts at picturesque effect; they are done in that most untractable of all modes of painting called body colours, in which all the fan-painting of that time was performed, and which, in a higher department of the art was practised with success, by Marco Ricci, March, &c. &c. but most successfully by Goupy himself: this artist was likewise an eminent engraver, as must be acknowledged by those who examine the prints of Castel Gandolfo, after F. Bolognesi, but more especially the Death of Pyramus and Thisbe, after Nicolo Poussin; he was celebrated for his copies or imitations of Salvator Rosa, performed in body colours; and the copy he made from the Pyramus and Thisbe of the same size as the print, is perhaps the finest specimen of that mode of painting which exists. If an artist, possessed of such talents, was obliged to support himself by selling fans, and employed Stuart to paint them, there can be no doubt but that he gave him both information and instruction during that time; if the fact that he was so employed by Goupy be established,

it follows of course that he must be considered as a pupil of that artist.

In this situation he continued till the year 1742,* when he set out for Italy to prosecute his studies as a painter; the most authentic account of him is to be found in the preface to the first volume of the *Antiquities of Athens*, p. 5: he says, "we were then at Rome, where we had already employed six or seven years in the study of painting, and there it was that towards the end of the year 1748, I first drew up a brief account;" &c. &c. and from that time till his return to England, he was steadily employed in carrying into execution the design in which he had embarked.

In some papers which have been communicated to the Editor of this volume by the family of Mr. Revett, it is stated, "that the design of visiting and drawing the *Antiquities of Athens*, originated with Mr. Revett and Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the painter; whose knowledge of the temper, talents, acquirements, and reputation of Stuart, induced them to persuade him to join them in an undertaking, from which, in the enthusiasm of youthful hope, they promised themselves pleasure, honour, and great emolument."

The speculative turn of Hamilton's mind, as shewn in the whole of his conduct through life, renders it probable that the design originated with him; and both Revett and himself evinced their judgment and good sense in inviting Stuart to join them. How it came to pass that Hamilton abandoned his part of the design, it is impossible now to know; but he was never before mentioned as being in any way concerned in it.

It cannot now be discovered what branch of the art of painting Stuart practised to support himself during the six or seven years of his residence in Italy, before he engaged in this undertaking; but it is certain that during that time he acquired all the literary knowledge which he has displayed in the work, and an acquaintance with those sciences, which enabled him afterwards to engage practically in the profession of an architect.

While at Athens, and previously to his departure from Rome, Stuart was liberally assisted with money by the Earl of Malton, afterwards Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Dawkins, &c. who, with

* J. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, Sussex, is in possession of a portrait of Stuart in Crayons by himself. On it is a ticket marked, "Class 121, S. the fourth premium, three guineas." The head is that of a boy of thirteen or fourteen.

many other noblemen and gentlemen, promoted with great zeal the subscription to the intended publication; but it is not known that he had acquired any patron in his architectural profession, until after the publication of the first volume in 1762. It was published in a style that gave the highest satisfaction, and excited a wish to see the completion of the work, which, by a concurrence of circumstances, many of which cannot now be detailed, has not taken place till the present time.

On the publication of the first volume, the knowledge of Grecian art burst upon the public in all its splendour; its author acquired the surname of "Athenian," *par excellence*; was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries; and became afterwards a member of the Dillettanti Society: he acquired the patronage of many noble families in his profession of an architect, and had as much employment as he chose to accept: as a designer he was frequently applied to, on subjects not merely architectural, when any thing peculiarly elegant was required; of these I shall only mention the medals that were struck to commemorate Lord Clive's victory at Plassey, the taking of Guadaloupe, the battle of Minden, and the medal given by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. all of which are conceived in the purest style of Grecian art; many others probably exist, of which the present writer has no knowledge. If Mr. Stuart had chosen to make a large fortune, he had more favourable opportunities of doing so than most men in his profession; he had introduced into Britain the knowledge of a style of art, which, though the oldest in existence, was new to this country, and every person of good taste admired and was willing to adopt it; but, having acquired a competence by other means, he soon withdrew from the practice of his profession, to enjoy the society of his friends, and the comforts of his family, in the way that was most congenial to his feelings and habits of life.

Lord Anson, who had early patronised Stuart, procured for him the place of Surveyor to Greenwich hospital, which being almost a sinecure, and the income considerable, added to the property he had already acquired, and placed him in a state of independence equal to his wishes.

Stuart's distinguished friend and patron the Marquis of Rockingham, was one of a society which consisted of many noblemen and gentlemen who were connected with the Rockingham party, and which held a weekly meeting at Stuart's house in Leic-

ester square. The professed object of this Society was to examine and discuss subjects of Grecian literature and antiquity, though, at the time, it was pretended, that the political proceedings of the Rockingham party were arranged there. The Marquis's late sister, Lady Charlotte Wentworth, continued her friendship to Mr. Stuart's orphan family to the end of her life. He likewise supported an intimacy with our lamented circumnavigator Cook, which continues between the remains of their respective families. The late Sir Philip Stevens, first, secretary to, and afterwards one of, the Lords of the Admiralty, was his intimate friend: he, as well as Stuart, owed the foundation of his fortune to the patronage of Lord Anson; this it is probable, produced an intimacy between them, which lasted as long as the life of Stuart; and Sir Philip continued his friendship to the family of his departed friend until his own life terminated. Mr. Stuart was warmly patronized by the late Earl Spencer and the first Lord Camden, from his arrival in England till his Lordship's death. He numbered among his numerous friends the late Daniel Wray, Esq. of Richmond: to the friendship of Mr. Wray's late widow, Stuart's only surviving daughter has been greatly indebted.

Mr. Stuart was twice married: by his first wife he had one son, who died at an early age; by his second he had five children, one of which died a short time before himself; his eldest daughter died of a decline some years afterwards; his eldest son was in the navy, and died in the year 1800; the youngest son is in the same profession, and has attained to the rank of lieutenant, and the youngest daughter is still living.

Mr. Stuart died Feb. 2, 1788, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in the vault of the church of St. Martin in the Fields.

Having said thus much of his history, it may be proper to add something of his character as an artist, in which light alone he will be known to posterity.

If it be true that the character of an artist is best known by his works, the memory of Stuart will be respected by his countrymen as long as a taste for the real beauties of architecture shall remain among them.

Stuart's literary reputation was first established by a Latin work written at Rome, and published at the expense of the Pope, in the year 1750: it is entitled—"De Obelesco Casaris Augusti, Campo Martis Nuperrime Effuso, Epistola, Jacobi Stuart, Angli, ad Carolum Wentworth, Comitem de Malton." This work procured him the honour of being presented

to his Holiness; a distinction, perhaps, never before conferred on an artist who was a Protestant.

Modern Architects have generally engraved and published their designs for the principal buildings they have erected; this practice is not only honourable to themselves, but advantageous to the public, disseminating at once both a knowledge of the Art, and of the talents of the Artist. It is to be regretted that Stuart did not adopt this practice; on the contrary, he neglected his own designs; and it is not therefore possible at this distance of time to give an accurate list of his works: but among various others, the following may be named; Lord Anson's House in St. James's-square, which is believed to be the first building erected in England of real Grecian architecture; Belvidere, Lord Eardley's seat, near Erith, Kent; Mrs. Montagu's house, Portman-square; the Chapel and the Infirmary at Greenwich Hospital; a Triumphal Arch, the Octagon Temple of the Winds, and other buildings at Shuckburgh, the seat of Lord Anson in Staffordshire; and some parts of the interior of Lord Spencer's house in St. James's Place.

Every man who distinguishes himself by the introduction of improvements of any kind, whether of science, art, or domestic convenience, deserves the grateful remembrance of his country; and especially, if in accomplishing this, he incur personal danger and trouble, expense, and hazard of his property. Mr. Hobhouse, in his late Travels, describes travelling in Greece as safe and pleasant enough. It was not so, always; for Stuart on more occasions than one, was in peril of his life; and it is not so every where now, for Dr. Clarke was repeatedly in jeopardy from fanatical violence and rebellious banditti.

We shall add a few notes to the foregoing Memoir.

Mr. Goupy practised much in Crayon painting; and was supposed to touch subjects of small size, portraits, and figures, with more spirit and accuracy, than any of his brethren. He had the honour of instructing his Majesty, George III., then Prince of Wales, in drawing; also, several younger branches of various noble families. Goupy did not etch (neither did he finish) the print of Pyramus and Thisbe; it was etched by Chatelain, who was famous for that department of the engraver's profession; and who, on occasion of that plate committed no small oversight in his calculations. His usual mode of bargaining,

was, for so much (*four-pence*, if we rightly recollect) *per hour*, paid *instanter*. With this income, Chatelain worked so many hours as he felt inspired; and having received his money, he afterwards amused himself, for the most part, abroad, in the fields, *during pleasure*. Goupy offered him a certain sum to execute the Pyramus and Thisbe; but, he held to his usual mode, *by the hour*, and when his share of the plate was concluded, the money he had received, did not exceed two thirds, (if it were so much) of the sum originally offered him. Goupy, however, engraved several prints after Salvator;—the Scovola before Por-senna,—Zeuxis painting from several nymphs his picture Venus, &c.

Some of his fans are so well executed, that few artists of the present day could excel them.

It should be remarked, that the first volume of the Antiquities of Athens, contributed to the improvement of the then rising art of engraving, among us. Mr. Anthony Walker deemed the view of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates—vulgarly called the Lanthon of Demosthenes, one of his best works; and Rooker was not, till after that period, the Rooker we find him, in his plates to Sir William Chambers's Works, and his Views in London.

Mr. Stuart's advice preponderated in the conduct of the plates, &c. to those national works, Captain Cooke's Voyages; and others, executed under public patronage.

The necessary re-constructions after the fire which destroyed the chapel and other parts of Greenwich Hospital, afforded Mr. Stuart an opportunity of introducing many particulars derived from his studies in Greece; here, for instance, may be seen executed in marble, those beautiful models of the Ionic Order, which mark the temple of Erechtheus, as one of the most distinguished of its kind. Being worked under his own inspection, they are, no doubt, particularly accurate; and if some of the parts of the chapel be thought over ornamented, he had authorities, not despicable, to plead in his favour.

We must not estimate men in their several professions, according to the state of those professions *when they leave them*; but according to the state of those professions *when they entered them*: the share they had in bringing those professions into their more improved and honourable state is their merit. Such is the merit of the subject of this memoir. He first introduced the Greek Architecture amongst us, in its purity; and considering him as an artist, he well deserves the distinction of "Athenian Stuart."

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

The services already rendered to Humanity by Philosophy, are fresh in the minds of our readers, to whom we communicated Sir Humphrey Davy's *Safety Lamp* for coal mines, with the greatest promptitude. It was natural to suppose, that the subject, taken up with spirit, would furnish more than one mode of accomplishing the purpose intended; several of these may be combined, and thereby the full powers of all be exerted. We now submit another plan, for carrying off the foul vapour, before it accumulates. Mr. Ryan's plan has been rewarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. with the highest premium ever voted by the Society—one hundred guineas and the gold medal.

Our readers know that the most dreadful accidents which happen in coal-mines, and those of most frequent occurrence, arise from explosions occasioned by the accumulation of hydrogen gas, and the defective means hitherto adopted of carrying off that deleterious and highly inflammable substance.

Mr. Ryan's method of ventilation obviates all these dangers, and carries off every particle of the hydrogen gas the instant it is liberated from the coal. His first operation is to insulate the whole mine, or *field*, as it is technically called, by cutting round it a course or passage. This is what he calls his *gas course*; and it is always made of a size sufficient to carry off all the gas which would otherwise accumulate in the mine. Within the body of the mine itself, holes are cut of different diameters, entering into this *gas course* from the higher parts or roof of the mine. Between this *gas course* and the lower part of the up-east shaft of the mine, a communication is made, and the gas by its levity naturally ascends. Heat, however, is occasionally applied at the lower part of this shaft to accelerate the exit of the gas.—Our philosophical readers must be aware that no mine whatever can produce the quantity of hydrogen which a *gas course* on this principle is capable of discharging. In fact, on the old system of ventilating by the labyrinth process, the atmospheric air remains at least twenty hours in a mine of common dimensions, during which it traverses a space of forty miles, and becomes

every second more and more impregnated with hydrogen gas, and consequently increasing the danger throughout its whole passage through the workings of the mine. On Mr. Ryan's system, the inflammable gas, as fast as it flows from the workings, takes the nearest course to the upper gallery or reservoir for gas, whence it finds its way by the shortest course to the up-east shaft, through which it passes into the open air.

Mr. Ryan has introduced his valuable discovery with the happiest results into some of the most destructive and fiery coal-mines in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and has obtained certificates of the most flattering description from numerous respectable and humane mine owners. In some mines in Worcestershire, for instance, where daily explosions take place, and where none but the most desperate characters could be obtained as workmen, all alarm has subsided. Since the introduction of his system, the price of labour has fallen, and hundreds of valuable lives have been saved to the community.

We cannot, in short, pronounce a better eulogium on the author of this valuable discovery, than by presenting our readers with the short but eloquent address of the royal and illustrious President of the Society of Arts, when delivering the premiums awarded by the Society to this meritorious individual: "Mr. Ryan," said the Duke of Sussex, "in rising to present you with the rewards so justly voted by the Society, they wish it to be understood, that they do not intend these rewards as any remuneration for your valuable discovery: for such remuneration you are to look to yourself—I mean, to the feelings of your own mind. But to mark their sense of your merits, the Society have voted you the highest premium ever given by them; and when I reflect on the personal risks and dangers you have run in bringing this invention to its present state—an invention which has already saved more than are now here present, and which promises to render the most lasting services not only to this, but to every country that may adopt it. I feel an increased source of satisfaction in being the organ of the Society on the occasion."

It may, perhaps, redound still further to Mr. Ryan's credit, to state, that no fewer than ten meetings of the Committee of the Society thoroughly investigated his plans and models previously to the final vote of the Society, so that every opportunity was afforded for that ample and free discussion of his merits which they received.

SWEEEPING OF CHIMNEYS.

It is well known, that during some years past, a very laudable desire has been manifested among the public of ameliorating the condition of the climbing boys in the service of chimney-sweepers, and of superseding the necessity for employing children in this hazardous and disgraceful occupation. Several Acts of Parliament have been passed with intent to effect the first of these purposes: and repeated attempts have been made by means of Public Societies, to accomplish the latter. Prizes have also been awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. to masters in the business, who had invented machines for the purpose of sweeping chimneys. It was, however, found on trial, that although these machines effected the purpose in straight chimneys, yet, in crooked, winding, and irregular chimneys they could not be made to do the business effectually. It was found, also, that a great proportion of old chimneys were of this inaccessible or awkward kind; and the necessity for employing boys was therefore considered as established. A subsequent attempt has lately called the attention of the public to the case, and considerable hopes are entertained that effectual means may, at length, be devised and completed.

In the mean while, the following article has received the thanks of the Society in the *Adelphi*. We can answer for the correctness of a considerable part of it, having had several chimneys in a state analogous to that described by the writer. They were old chimneys contracted, and leaving a vacancy behind, into which the soot fell. It is, however, our duty to caution our readers against placing entire dependence on the safety of old chimneys, not constructed for the purpose, as they have usually more wood in them than is now allowed to modern buildings, and these beams are so uncertainly placed, that if the soot be unwarily allowed to accumulate, and be reached by a spark, the con-

sequences may be fatal. We have known the accident happen; supposed to have occurred from no greater cause than a spark from the ashes of a tobacco pipe, not completely smoked out.

DESCRIPTION OF A METHOD OF PREVENTING THE NECESSITY OF SWEEEPING CHIMNEYS; BY THE REV. THOMAS RIDGE, OF KIMCOTE, NEAR LUTTERWORTH.

From the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

Without going into philosophical reasons of the plans I propose, I beg leave to state the following facts:—

1st, That every recess in a chimney, whether parallel to the shafts of the chimney (as is often the case in large chimneys made smaller) if totally closed up at the bottom, or even at right angles to the chimney, is in a great measure filled with soot long before the chimney becomes foul.

2dly, In a house I formerly occupied, there was a flue from a study, which was connected with an elbow of perhaps eight feet into an old chimney, stopped up at the bottom; and whenever it was swept, the chimney-sweepers universally said, "they need not get up the other chimney, for there was no soot in it," or words to that effect. The reason had not occurred to me at that time, nor for a long time afterwards. Just before I left the house, the bottom of the chimney was accidentally opened, when many bushels of soot were found deposited in the bottom of the upright chimney, below the part where the elbow entered it.

3dly, In visiting different manufactoryes, and other places where there are long flues, I have always learnt that they were continually bursting from the accumulation of soot. Considering the causes of which, together with other circumstances relative thereto, I was induced to make an experiment, by hanging my two coppers to produce this effect; one of which was used perhaps four times every week; the other about twenty times in the year. The result in four or five months was, that in the first, the whole body of soot was found in the receiver, and not half a pint of soot and dust together in the chimney. It then remained for seven or eight months, when again the soot was found deposited in the receiver, and an equally small quantity of dust and soot in the chimney above. On opening the other, at the end of nearly two years (when I left the house) the soot was found in the receiver, and none in the chimney.

4thly, In my present residence, the same experiment has been made for two years, and the same result as before.

I therefore now submit it to the public, and no doubt the idea once thrown out will be improved upon, and made applicable to many excellent purposes.

It has been my case to have lived in houses belonging to other persons; and where there has been no other opportunity of making the experiment on an extended scale, and so bring it in a more mature state before the public. As it is, they are presented with it, in the hope that it will be found applicable to their convenience, comfort, and security, in a very material degree; and also, in some measure, tend to relieve a degraded part of society from a most irksome and injurious employment.

I have exemplified the principle by a variety of sketches sent. I have to apologize for the indifference of the drawings, which I have been little accustomed to. The intention is only to shew that plan which I conceive most convenient and suitable to the above excellent purpose; and which, from a conviction of its practicability and efficacy, I shall adopt upon a larger scale, whenever I have a house of my own, or a convenient opportunity.

This principle is not confined merely to common fire-places or flues; but, agreeably to the sketches I have sent to the Society, may be extended to stoves, hot-walls, drying rooms, &c. by forming proper soot receptacles, as circumstances may require.

I beg leave also to add a circumstance which has lately come to my knowledge, which confirms, in some measure, the efficacy of my plan.

Being lately at Mr. Lush's, of Banbury, I shewed him a sketch of my plan, which, having considered, he said he could confirm it from experience, though it had not occurred to him before. That, wishing to convert a part of his house, where there was no chimney, into a temporary back-kitchen, he could not build a chimney on the outside, it being a narrow passage leading to premises not belonging to him, and the chimney could not be carried through the rooms above. He therefore built a small chimney from the ground, in his own yard, and turned an arched flue into it. There was a small hole left near the ground (in consequence of the mason observing, that perhaps some soot would fall down there,) and stopped with two or three loose bricks. The soot did fall wholly, and was repeatedly taken out there. That, on the chimney being taken down about seven years after it had been

built, the part of the chimney above the flue had no soot adhering to it, and the greater part was scarcely coloured with soot. I have stated the account in nearly his own words.

* * This account is illustrated by a plate; but the matter is too simple to stand in need of further explanation. We may be allowed to add, that in London, it will be difficult to find room sufficient for the receptacle proposed; it will require a careful construction, on purpose, and great attention must be paid to a frequent removal of the soot, to cleanliness in the operation, and to the disposal of the soot in a secure and satisfactory place.

ON THE ART OF TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

The art of teaching the Deaf and Dumb to speak, is much more ancient than is generally imagined. This admirable art was incontestably invented about the middle of the sixteenth century, by a Spanish monk, who carried it to a degree of perfection far beyond all modern efforts. I am far from being of a credulous turn, but we must renounce the belief of all events, of which we have not ocular proof, if we can doubt that PETER PONCE, a Benedictine monk of the monastery of *Saint Salugan*, was the first to teach the Deaf and Dumb to speak, and not the plagiarist BONET, whose work appeared only in 1620. The curious who wish to be convinced of the fact, have only to consult that great Author and fine genius Father Feyjoo, Benedictine of Oviedo, who has so greatly contributed to the progress of learning in his country, by his literary labours of more than half the last century. I will confine myself to two or three curious passages on the subject of Peter Ponce. The first is an extract from the Funeral Register of the Convent of Ona, where he died.

Obdormiuit in Domino Frater Petrus de Ponce huius omniensis domus benefactor, qui inter ceteras virtutes, quae in illo maxime fuerunt in haec precipue floruit ac celeberrimus tota orbe fuit habitus scilicet MUTOS LOQUI DOCENDI. Obit anno 1584, in Mense Augusto.

The second is an abstract of the wonderful success attending his efforts, and the pious purposes to which he applied the produce of his great talents.

Noticia de una escritura, otorgada en el Monasterio de Ona, a 24 de Agosto, 1578, en testimonio de Juan de Palacios, Escri-

bano real de la villa de Ona, en que se enuncia que el P. Fr. PEDRO PONCE hace, con las licencias necesarias, fundacion de una Capellania, con ciertas misas, debaxo de tales condiciones; y relacionando los motivos, dice lo siguiente; los quales dijeron maravidios yo el dicho Fr. Pedro Ponce, monge de esta casa de Ona, he adquirido, cortando y cercinando de mis gastos, è por mercedes de señores, y limosnas e buenas voluntades de señores de quienes he sido testamentario e bienes de discípulos, que he temido; à los cuales, con la industria que Dios fue servido de me dar en esta santa casa, por meritos del señor San Juan Baptista, y de nuestro Padre San Inigo tuve discípulos que eran sordos y mudos à nativitate, hijos de grandes señores e de personas principales, à quienes mostré hablar y leer, y escribir, y contar, y à rezar, y ayudar a misa, y saber la doctrina Christiana, y saberse por palabra confesor e algunos latín e algunos latin y Griego, y entender la lengua Italiana; y este vino a ser ordinado e tener oficio y beneficio por la Iglesia, y rezan las horas canonicas; yansi este, y algunos otros vinieron a saber y entender la phisofia natural, y astrologia, &c. &c. Sin todo esto fueron grandes Historiadores de historias Espanolas y Estrangeras.*

* Extract from an authentic deed delivered in the monastery of Ona, the 24th August, 1578, in the presence of JOHN DE PALACIOS, royal scrivener of the Town of Ona; in which it is stated, that Father PETER PONCE, legally licensed for the purpose, had founded a perpetual chapel for particular masses, on certain conditions therein mentioned; and reciting the motives of the foundation, declares the following: viz. "That the said monics (employed in the foundation) had been the fruits of his Economy in curtailing his expenses, and acquired from the bounty of noblemen, and from the alms, and good will of men of consequence, who had made him their legatees; and from out of the bounties of pupils he had taught, and to whom by the industry with which God has blessed him in this holy convent, by the merits of St. John the Baptist, and of our Father St. Inigo; sons of noblemen of the first rank, born deaf and dumb, he had taught to speak, to read, to write, to count, to pray, and to serve mass; to some the latin, and to others the Greek and latin tongues; to some to understand the Italian language, and to recite the canonical prayers, and to some likewise to understand natural philosophy, and astrology, &c. &c. and some had even become great Historians of Spanish and foreign History.

The third is an extract from MORALES, a celebrated Spanish Author, who thus expresses himself.—"Otro insigne Espanol de ingenio peregrino y d'industria increible ("si no lo hubieramos visto) es el qua ha enseñado hablar los mudos, con arte perfecta que el ha inventado, y es el Padre Fray PEDRO PONCE, monge del orden de San Benito, que ha mostrado hablar á dos hermanos y una hermana del Condestable, mudos y ahora muestra a un hijo del Justicia de Aragon, y para que la maravilla sea mayor, quedan con la soriedad profundissima, que les causa el no hablar, asi se les habla por senos o se les escribe y ellos responden luego de palabra y tambien escriben muy concientemente una carta y qualquiera cosa."* Vide the Works of Feyjoo.—Vol. IV. and XII.

I am doubtful whether the pupils of the Abbé Sicard are sufficiently instructed to be able, like those of Peter Ponce, to perform the Sacerdotal functions, or write History even in French; and they are, I apprehend, very far from possessing even the first elements of Greek or Latin.

The perfection of the Art is, to teach a Deaf and Dumb person to articulate and pronounce distinctly; and it is this art which was invented by Peter Ponce; and not to speak by signs, an art of very limited utility. He who articulates, can make himself understood by every person; while he who is only acquainted with signs, is understood only by those who have learned that language: it is also necessary that the person whom he addresses, should see him distinctly. The art invented by Peter Ponce was practised some few years ago, by Mr. Braidwood, of Edinburgh, and is still, by several persons of modest pretensions.

As to the art of speaking by signs, to whom can we attribute the invention? Is it not evident that the language of Action was taught us by nature herself, previous to any other?

* "Another celebrated Spaniard," says Morales, who was surnamed the divine writer, "was he who taught with a marvellous and perfect art the Deaf to speak. An art invented by the Father Ponce, monk of the order of St. Benedict; who has taught to speak two brothers and a sister of the Constable (of Castile), and at the present moment teaches a son of the chief justice of Arragon. What renders this the more marvellous is, that continuing to be entirely deaf, which is the cause of their being dumb; if they are spoken to by signs, or written to, they answer verbally, and are likewise able to write with great propriety, a letter on any subject."

If I might be permitted a reflection here, I would ask, are not those who are blind from their birth, beings far more interesting than the Deaf and Dumb? The latter do not possess the principal organ of pity. It is not the same with the blind man. He is besides, defenceless:—what is the defence of the weak blind person, against an enraged deaf person?

Music has charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak;
says Congreve: but unfortunately, in every acceptance of the word, Music will be always powerless on the heart of the Deaf and Dumb.

Paris, 6 July, 1816.

COUNT DU ROURE.

COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE CITIES
OF LONDON AND PARIS, BY MEANS OF
THE NIGHTLY WATCH.

* * * The great number of our countrymen now abroad will, no doubt, make various observations and comparisons, of a like nature with those made memoranda in this letter: the communication of them to the Public, would be a noble means of proving that their travels answered better purposes than those of amusement, only.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama.*

SIR,

If instead of importing all the ridiculous fashions and customs of the French, we would imitate what they possess of excellent and praiseworthy, the intercourse between the two nations might be of great mutual benefit. The French have studied Natural Philosophy, in order to adapt it to the common purposes of life; we, on the contrary, cultivate it principally, on account of the curious experiments it affords, making it thereby the science of a mountebank conjuror, rather than a rational pursuit, for the benefit of our fellow creatures.

Lord Cochrane has amused the Town with an account of his "newly invented" Street Lamps, with a double current of Air. The invention, like his Lordship's Patriotism, is far from being genuine. The invention, if such it can be called, has been publicly exhibited in the Street Lamps of Paris for many years; and notwithstanding his Lordship's boasted superiority, it will be found, that the common street lamp requires nothing more than to have a few holes drilled in the bottom, to admit fresh air, as the other is consumed

by the flame, in order to possess more good qualities than the proposed lamp of his lordship. The reason why the common lamps burn so dim, and so frequently expire, is the want of atmospheric air, supplied from below, to repair the waste of the flame. If this practice be adopted, the light will be considerably more brilliant, and supersede the supposed necessity of Gas lights, especially in the roads watched by the horse patrols for a few miles out of the metropolis.

There is another point to which I would call the attention of the public, the Watch. In London the lives and properties of a million of his majesty's subjects, are entrusted to the care and superintendance of a certain quantity of poor old men, who are unable to get their bread in any other way; who, dragging on a life of starvation have no other means of mending their fortunes than of conniving at the attempts of housebreakers and pickpockets. It is a common proverb, and no less true than common, that poverty is a great enemy to honesty; how ridiculous then to hope to find an exception in the watchmen of the Metropolis!! In Paris the public peace and safety of the capital is confided to the national guard; from which the labouring classes, and all who receive wages are excluded. This is a wise regulation—every soldier of the national guard has a stake, an interest in the preservation of the peace; and consequently burglaries and street robberies are very rare in Paris. I would therefore propose, the enrolment of a London guard, trained to arms, to patrol the streets nightly, and see that the watchmen do their duty, armed like the French with a musket, bayonet, and sabre; their very name would strike terror into the hordes of thieves—who would not then attempt burglaries, because they would see it next to impossible to succeed. There can be no doubt of the excellence and utility of the plan, and I hope that excellent minister and amiable man Lord Viscount Sidmouth will favor a measure so highly important to the metropolis of London.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant J. B.

†† Our Correspondent has not reflected, that this plan would require the personal exertions of the housekeepers and masters of families, in the city of London:—including those who, one half of the year, resort every night *out of the town*; those whose habits of life disqualify them for active service; and those who think that *money* can hire honest deputies; though they grudge those deputies a living from their service.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1815;
DATED 31ST MAY, 1816.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department &c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment, Leicester-Square, May 31, 1816.

MY LORD,

Within the last year the surgeons of our different stations in London have vaccinated 6,581 persons, and have distributed to the public 32,821 charges of vaccine lymph. We cannot state precisely what the sixty-eight honorary and corresponding vaccinators may have effected in the country, as returns are not always sent; however, we have ascertained that those practitioners whom we have supplied with lymph have vaccinated 42,667 in the course of the year.

We have the satisfaction of informing your lordship, that we have furnished the means of disseminating this blessing in the island of St. Domingo; and that the director has received the annexed letter from the government of Hayti on that subject.

It is equally gratifying to us to state, that by the ingenuity of Mr. Giraud of Faversham, means have been devised of preserving the lymph in a fluid state; by which we have just reason to hope that it may be found efficient in any climate, and for any space of time.

Your lordship has probably been informed, that in consequence of the decisive measures adopted in Russia, Sweden, Germany, France and Italy, the small-pox has become a very rare disease in those countries; and that, by like means, it is no longer known in Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a source of sincere regret to us, that it should not be equally so in this kingdom; and still more so, as this is not attributable to the casual occurrences of that disease; but, we believe, entirely to the practice of inoculation, which seems to be adhered to on interested or mistaken motives.

In Edinburgh, Glasgow and Norwich, Inoculation is disused; and, in consequence, the small-pox is scarcely known. In the country about Aberystwith in Wales, and Bawtry in Yorkshire, it has entirely disappeared. The reverse is found unhappily to be the case in Portsmouth, Bristol and London. In the metropolis alone, the mortality by small-pox may be estimated at a thousand annually: perhaps throughout the United Kingdom it is not less than ten times that number.

We beg to conclude by stating, that it appears to us, this waste of human life can be prevented only by such legislative enactments as will entirely put a stop to inoculation for the small-pox.

The Board is happy in stating, that it has no occasion to ask Parliament this year for any sum of money beyond that usually granted.

(Signed) J. LATHAM.

(President of the Royal College of Physicians, President.)

Henry Cline, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Henry Halford, M. D. Censors of the

William Lamb, M. D. Royal College
Joseph Agar, M. D. of Physicians.

J. Cox, M. D. of Physicians.

William Norris, Governors of the Royal
James Earle, College of Surgeons.

By order of the Board,

James Hervey, M. D. Registrar.

.....
Palace of Sans Souci, Feb. 5, 1816,
13th Year of our Independence.

*The King of Hayti to Mr. James Moore, Director
of the British National Vaccine Establishment,
&c. &c.*

SIR,—Mr. Prince Sanders has presented me with the work which you sent me on the small-pox: I have accepted this work with pleasure, and thank you infinitely for your honourable and obliging attention, and the interest which you evince for the Haytians.

The precious discovery of Vaccination is too important to human life, and does too much honour to humanity, not to induce me to adopt it in my kingdom. On the arrival of Mr. Prince Sanders, I put Vaccination in use with a view to make it generally followed by the Haytian practitioners; — we have an innumerable quantity of children to vaccinate.

It is my intention to give every possible latitude to the happy results of this immortal discovery, which I had not hitherto been able to put in practice in consequence of the disappointment which I met with in the applications I made at Jamaica, St. Thomas, and in the United States of America, relative to this object, the salutary effects of which I am well acquainted with. This benefit will still add to the gratitude of the Haytians for the great and magnanimous British nation.

I have charged Mr. Prince Sanders to testify to you personally my sincere thanks.

(Signed) HENRI.

ON THE NATURE OF VOLCANOES.

From the Analysis of the Labours of the Royal Institute of France, for 1815. By M. Cuvier.

Among the most perplexing, as well as remarkable phenomena of the globe, are those terrific fires, which, with respect to the surface of the earth, are subterraneous; but with respect to the whole mass of the globe are superficial. The principle on which they maintain their combustion—the great numbers of them which have left traces of their existence, although apparently extinguished, at present—the number of them yet in activity, with the supposeable consequence, if ALL were extinguished, are matters of great curiosity and concern to the Geologist. Nature neither had, originally, nor has now, any operative agency, in vain. Does their number increase or diminish? Is their power greater or lesser? Are their eruptions more or less frequent? The more we know of the globe, the more extensive is our list of volcanoes. Hitherto, they have defied our researches, and eluded the arrangement of our systems: will it be always thus?

The following paper comprises remarks on this subject, distinguished by their ingenuity and interest:—

The mysterious nature of Volcanoes, those immense *foci* of heat, far removed from all the conditions which keep up heat at the surface of the earth, will be still a long time one of the great objects of the curiosity of natural philosophers, and will excite their efforts so long as any hopes of success remain. A young mineralogist as zealous as he is learned, M. Mesnard de la Groye, having had occasion in 1812 and 1813 to observe several of the phenomena of Vesuvius, drew up a journal of them with great accuracy, intermixed with many original suppositions and ideas.

Since the enormous diminution which the cone of the volcano underwent in 1794, when it sunk more than 400 feet, all the eruptions have taken place from its summit; which seems to have prevented them from being so abundant and so destructive as those which issued from its sides. The bottom of the crater rose, and it is not unlikely that it will be filled.

The rivers of lava are the less abundant if a great quantity of scoriae and small stones are thrown out during the eruption. The whole cone is covered with those small stones, which are soon changed by the acid vapours, and assume those lively and variegated colours which make them look like bunches of flowers at a distance, and which induce naturalists to suppose that the crater is filled with sulphur; which is so far from being true, that it is even very rare that sulphurous vapours are perceived in it: on the contrary, there rise strong and continual exhalations of muriatic acid, and sea salt is every where concreted throughout.

M. Mesnard de la Groye thence takes occasion to divide volcanoes into two classes; those in which sulphur performs an essential part, and those in which the muriatic acid prevails. It is among the latter that he classes Vesuvius.

He also notices the continual smoke which rises from the rivers of lava, and which announces great humidity. This smoke is in fact purely aqueous. No flames are seen; but sands and burnt stones; and the reverberation of the internal furnaces on the vapours which issue, causes this illusion. The lava flows very slowly: its edges when cooled form an embankment for it, and keep it above the level of the soil, which is covered with scoriae; it is very difficult to get a sight of its fluid parts. We know besides, that its heat has nothing in it similar to that of glass in fusion; for when it envelops trunks of trees, it does not char them to the centre. M. de la Groye is also of opinion that the lava owes its fluidity to some principle which is consumed by the very act of fusion, and to this circumstance is owing the difficulty of fusing again that which has once cooled. The full mass, the part not swelled up into scoriae, has a stoney aspect: this is what the Germans call *graustein*. The author compares the periods of the fusion of the lavas with those through which the salts pass, which fuse after being swelled up. He relates some curious facts with respect to the prodigiously long duration of their heat, and thence concludes that they bear within themselves the principle of their own heat, and that they do not possess a heat simply communicated. To all these remarks M. de la Groye adds a very detailed account of the grand eruption of 1810, which produced an infinity of ashes and small stones, but the lava of which did not reach the length of the cultivated grounds.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE GAME LAWS.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Laws relating to Game, and to report their observations and opinions thereupon from time to time to the House, have considered the matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:

Your Committee, in investigating this important subject, proceeded to the consideration of the present existing laws for the preservation of game; their adequacy to their professed object; their policy and justice; and their effects upon the habits and morals of the lower orders of the community. In considering the existing state of the law upon this subject, their attention was naturally directed, in the first place, to its state in the early periods of the common law; and in that your Committee finds concurrent and undisturbed authorities for contemplating game as the exclusive right of the proprietor of the land *ratione soli*. In a law of Canute's (vide 4th Institutes, p. 280,) your Committee find that he thus expresses himself: *Præterea autem concilio ut in propriis ipsis praedulis quisque tam in avibus quam in silvis excusat agitare feras;* and in Blackstone, II. p. 145. *Sit quilibet homo dignus venatione sicut in silvis et in avibus situ propriis et in dominio suo.* In the preamble of the statutes 14th Hen. VII. c. 17. a parliamentary recognition of the common law is most distinctly made, and in unequivocal language. It states, that persons of little substance destroy pheasants and partridges upon the lordships, manors, lands, and tenements of divers owners and possessors of the same, without license, consent, or agreement of the same possessors, by which the same lose not only their pleasure and disport, that they, their friends, and servants should have about hawking, hunting, and taking of the same, but also they lose the profit and avail that should grow to their household, &c.

In the 4th Institutes, p. 304, it is laid down, that seeing the wild beasts do belong to the purieu men *ratione soli*, so long as they remain in his grounds he may kill them, for the property *ratione soli* is in him. In 11 Coke's Reports, p. 276, it is laid down, but for hawking, hunting, &c. there needeth not any license, but every one may, in his own land, sue them at his pleasure, without any restraint to be made, if not by parliament, as appears by the statutes 11 Hen. VII. c. 17, 23 Eliz. c. 10, and 3 James I. c. 13.

In Sutton and Moody's 5 Modern Reports, p. 375, Holt, Chief Justice, says, the conies are as much his, in his ground, as if they were in a warren, and the property is *ratione soli*. So in the Year-book, 12 Hen. VIII. pl. 10, if a man start a hare in his own ground, he has a property in it *ratione soli*.

In limitation, and to a certain degree in derogation of the common law, a variety of statutes has subjected to penalties persons who, not having certain qualifications, shall even upon their own lands kill any of those wild animals which come under the denomination of game.

By the 13 Richard II. stat. 1, c. 13, laymen not having 40s. per annum, and priests not having 10l. per annum, are prohibited from taking or destroying conies, hares, &c. under pain of a year's imprisonment (this statute appears to

be the first introduction of a qualification to kill game.) By the 32 Henry VIII. c. 8, a penalty upon selling game was first enacted; but this was a temporary law, which was suffered to expire, and the sale of game was not again restrained till the 1st James I, c. 27. By the 3d James I, c. 19, the qualification to kill game was increased to 40l. in land, and 20l. in personal property. By the 22 and 23 C. II, cap. 25, lords of manors, not under the degree of esquire, may by writing under their hands and seals appoint gamekeepers within their respective manors, who may kill conies, hares, &c. and other game, and by the warrant of a Justice may search houses of persons prohibited to kill game.—It appears to your Committee, that the statute 22 and 23 C. II. is the first instance, either in our statutes, reports, or law treatises, in which lords of manors are distinguished from other land owners, in regard to game. The same statute, section 3, confines the qualification to kill game to persons having lands of inheritance of 10l. per annum, or leases of 150l. (to which are added other descriptions of personal qualifications); and persons not having such qualifications are declared to be persons not allowed to have or keep game-deg., &c. The 22 and 23 C. II, c. 25, was followed by 4 and 5 W. and M. c. 24, and the 2d Geo. II. c. 12, which enacted penalties against unqualified, and, finally, against qualified persons, who shall buy, sell, or offer to sell, any hare, pheasant, partridge, &c. Similar penalties are therein enacted against unqualified persons having game in their possession.—Such appears to your Committee to be the state of the laws respecting game, as they at present stand. The various and numberless statutes which have been enacted upon the subject, and to which your Committee have not thought it requisite to allude, have not been unobserved by them; but seeing that they are merely supplementary to those to which your Committee has made reference, they have not felt it important to enter into a detail of their enactments. Your Committee cannot but conclude, that by the common law, every possessor of land has an exclusive right *ratione soli* to all the animals *feræ naturæ* found upon his land; and that he may pursue and kill them himself, or authorize any other person to pursue or kill them; and that he may now by the common law, which in so far continues unrestrained by any subsequent statute, support an action against any person who shall take, kill, or chase them. The statutes to which your Committee have referred have, in limitation of the common law, subjected to penalties persons who, not having certain qualifications, shall exercise their common law right; but they have not divested the possessor of his right, nor have they given power to any other person to exercise that right without the consent of the possessor. It appears to your Committee, that the 22 and 23 C. II. has merely the effect of exempting from those liabilities which were previously enacted against unqualified persons, such gamekeepers as shall receive exemption from them by the lords of manors (and which exemption the said lords of manors are thereby empowered to give), but that the restraints upon the sale of game equally affect the entire community. Your Committee conceive, that in the present state of society there is little probability that the laws above referred to can continue adequate to

the object for which they were originally enacted. The commercial prosperity of the country, the immense accumulation of personal property, and the consequent habits of luxury and indulgence, operate as a constant excitement to their infraction, which no Legislative interference that your Committee could recommend appears likely to counteract. It appears, that under the present system, those possessors of land who fall within the statutable disqualifications, feel little or no interest in the preservation of the game; and that they are less active in repressing the baneful practice of poaching than if they remained entitled to kill and enjoy the game found upon their own lands. Nor is it unnatural to suppose, that the injury done to the crops in those situations where game is superabundant, may induce the possessors of land thus circumstanced, rather to encourage than to suppress illegal modes of destroying it.—The expediency of the present restraints upon the possessors of land appears further to your Committee extremely problematical. The game is maintained by the produce of the land, and your Committee is not aware of any valid grounds for continuing to withhold from the possessors of land the enjoyment of that property which has appeared by the common law to belong to them. The present system of game laws produces the effect of encouraging its illegal and irregular destruction, by poachers, in whom an interest is thereby created to obtain a livelihood by systematic and habitual infractions of the law. It can hardly be necessary for your Committee to point out the mischievous influence of such a state upon the moral conduct of those who addict themselves to such practices; to them may be readily traced many of the irregularities, and most of the crimes, which are prevalent among the lower orders in agricultural districts. Your Committee hesitate to recommend, at this late period of the session, the introduction of any immediate measure upon a subject which affects a variety of interests; but they cannot abstain from expressing a sanguine expectation, that by the future adoption of some measure, founded upon the principle recognized, as your Committee conceive, by the common law, much of the evils originating in the present system of the game laws may be ultimately removed. Upon mature consideration of the premises, your Committee have come to the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all game should be the property of the person upon whose lands such game should be found.

National Register :

FOREIGN.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Cape Coast Castle, April 22.—The Ashantee forces, amounting to upwards of 20,000 men, were met by the people of Adjumoucoo and Agoonah, who, after fighting bravely, were entirely routed, with the loss of many killed, and several made prisoners. The Ashantees also had many

killed. The Fantes, on learning the approach of the Ashantees, assembled in great numbers, to give them battle; but their resolution failed them, and they were happy to save themselves by flight. Men, women, and children, fled in crowds to Cape Coast Castle for shelter; about the 14th April, the Ashantees still continuing to proceed towards the coast, messengers were sent by the Governor in Chief of the British settlements to the Captain to inquire the cause of his approach. The answer returned was, that he was determined to pursue Quow, Saffaroutchie, Cudjoe Coomah, and Coffie, Ashantee-men, to whatever place they might retreat; that should they throw themselves into the sea, bury themselves in the earth, or secrete themselves in a rock, thither he would follow them.

On a conference being obtained, the Captain of the Ashantee army was assured that the men he was in quest of were not in Cape Town. The Fantes made peace by paying a hundred ounces of gold.

AMERICA : UNITED STATES.

Inundation.

At New Orleans, so late as May 22, all hopes of resisting the torrent which broke through what is called the Crevasse, has been relinquished. This volume of water is represented to be 200 feet wide and 20 deep: so immense a body, bursting with irresistible force, cannot, it appears, be restrained; and they must wait for the falling of the Mississippi to repair damages, and re-embank the Great River more securely. The water covers about one third of the town. The loss and inconvenience must be great to the inhabitants. The apprehension is, that when the waters shall sink to the usual level, the hot sun acting upon the inundated parts, may cause a pestilential disorder.

Confagation.—It is stated in an American Paper, under the date of Easton, May the 3d, that for several days the surrounding country had been darkened by clouds of smoke, which evidently proceeded from the Blue Mountains; the bushes and trees on which had been on fire for upwards of a week. The fire, it is said, first commenced in the vicinity of Roscommon, about fourteen miles from Easton, and advanced rapidly with the wind, which blew from that quarter towards the upper parts of the mountains, extending itself over the country about twenty or thirty miles, consuming property to a considerable amount. The fire was not extinguished, but raged in some parts of the mountains with the greatest fury. It is a curious fact, that se-

veral hundred rabbits, those shy and harmless tenants of the woods, ran from their perilous situation, as the fire approached them; but encountering the face of man, they retreated and perished in the flames!

Extraordinary Severe Weather.

BOSTON, JUNE 20.—There has been remarkable weather since June commenced; frost on eight nights, which has destroyed many of the tender vegetable tribe. Snow fell in the town on Saturday; and at Wiscasset it snowed for several hours in succession. The occurrence is uncommon, but cannot excite any distrust of the goodness of the God of the Harvest.

From the last American papers it appears that the weather still continued extraordinary cold. In June, a variety of birds, among which are the humming-bird, the marten, and the beautiful scarlet sparrow, were so benumbed as to be taken by the hand; and great numbers had actually perished with cold.

Steam Boat blown up by its own machinery.

A melancholy catastrophe has taken place on board a steam boat: the following are the particulars:—

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.—The whole town was alarmed by the explosion; every physician, with a number of the citizens, went immediately to their relief. On going on board, a melancholy and really horrible scene presented itself to view; six or eight were nearly skinned from head to feet, and others slightly scalded, making in the whole seventeen. In stripping off their clothes, the skin peeled off with them to a considerable depth; added to this melancholy sight, the ear of the pitying spectator was pierced by the screams and groans of the agonizing sufferers, rendering the scene horrible beyond description.

AUSTRIA.

New Bank opened.

The accounts from Vienna of July 1, announce that the opening of the Bank took place that day, and that the exchanges were made at the open bureau; this operation caused the course of exchange to rise 240.

BELGIUM.

Inundations of Rivers.

Arnhem, July 8.—The water in the Rhine continues to rise, and is now at 17 feet. This continued increase, which also takes place on the Waal, has had the fatal consequences that might be expected. A great quantity of land has been overflowed. Happily we do not hear of any more cattle being lost; they were, however, saved in most places with great difficulty, and even at the risk of the lives of the owners, from the rapid advance of the flood.

Pictures cleared and renewed.

Antwerp, July 6.—A chemist in this city has discovered a means to remove from the pictures restored by France the modern varnish, and to leave the ancient varnish, under which the painting has resumed all its pristine splendour.

Increase of Suicides.

Brussels, July 14.—The French Journals announce to us suicides from time to time. It would appear that profound demoralization, oblivion of religion, and of all the duties that a man owes to his family and his country, have made equally alarming strides in the Netherlands; for the number of suicides that have come to the knowledge of the officers of police, for the last nine months, in six of the southern provinces alone, amounts to no less than 37. Another crime, that of sacrilege, become extremely frequent of late, leads to a similar conclusion. No fewer than fifty churches have been broken into and robbed during the same period.

CHINA.

Religious Persecution.

From a Letter, dated Canton, Jan. 1, 1816.

In June last there was a persecution carried on against the Roman Catholics of Sze-chuen. The Viceroy of that province begins his Report by saying, that the religion of the West denominated the religion of the Lord of Heaven, is a depraved or irregular religion, particularly injurious to the manners and hearts of men. He says, that in the 15th year (five years ago) 2,000 families recanted, and since upwards of 200 families. He recently apprehended 72 persons, and seized 53 books. It is, however, distinctly stated, that in the books seized there were not found any expressions that could be construed into an opposition to Government. He closes his Report by saying, that he suspects there is some European among the mountains of Sze-chuen, though he has not been able to apprehend him.

His Majesty begins his reply, by noticing the blind obstinacy of men; that though their persons be involved in the net of the law, when once a notion of ascending to Heaven takes possession of the mind they are regardless of death.

The two leaders who would not recant, Choo-yung and Tung-gaen, are ordered to be strangled immediately; 38 others, who also refused to recant, are ordered to be sent to Tartary as slaves; among these are several women, and an old man of 80. Women and old men are in many cases allowed to redeem themselves by paying a fine; but in this case it is directed that they shall not be allowed to do so. Fur-

ther, the obstinate old man, and a few others, who seemed more culpable than the rest, are to be condemned to wear, *for ever*, a heavy wooden collar.

Population.

The population of China, as ascertained about 1790, amounted to nearly 143 millions. This is not one-half of what Sir George Staunton was informed. It is not likely that it has increased much lately, because famine and civil wars have been frequent. 150 millions is as many as it ought to be taken at; Grotier makes it about 200 millions. The central parts, and the East coast, are the most populous. Keang-nan province contains upwards of 30 millions. The book containing this account, is published by authority.

DENMARK.

Commerce: Backward Season.

Copenhagen, July 2.—Within these few days five richly laden ships have arrived from St. Croix, and a large fleet of merchantmen from the West India colonies will soon follow. As a proof of the backwardness of the season, it may be mentioned, that though it is past Midsummer, we have no ripe strawberries in our gardens, a circumstance out of the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Increase of Suicides.

It is a lamentable fact, that the number of suicides has for some years past annually increased. Authentic lists shew, that the number of suicides here was, from 1785 to 1790, 181; from 1790 to 1795, 209; from 1795 to 1800, 261; from 1800 to 1805, 319, &c.

FRANCE.

Coal Mines: their Produce.

M. Cordier has published a memoir on the coal-mines of France, and on the progress which has been made in their working, for the last twenty-five years. He proves that in this interval the produce has been more than quadrupled. This work, which is very important, is accompanied by an interesting map which points out the extent of our coal districts, the principal pits, and the direction of their various workings.

The dissection of the Hottentot Venus has just been finished at the Jardin du Roi. This new object of curiosity for the amateurs of natural history, will be placed in the Museum of that fine establishment.

A French paper estimates the number of English now at Paris, at 29,000; besides those which have quitted that capital, and

are gone further: probably about half that number, additional.

Religious Oath.

Recantation of the oath taken to the Civil Constitution, prescribed to the Catholic Clergy of Alsace by the Bishop of Strasburgh.

"There is only one Lord, one faith, one baptism, (*Eph. 4. 5.*) In the name of the most Holy Trinity, God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—Amen. I, A. B. confess from the bottom of my heart, and publicly, that I desire to live and die in the faith and unity of our holy mother the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Catholic Church; I confess, that this is *the only true Church*, which was founded by Jesus Christ, is governed by the Holy Ghost, and that *out of it there is no salvation*; I confess that *this Church never can err*; that she, both in general assemblies, and without being assembled, is *unerring and infallible* in her decisions concerning faith and doctrine. I confess, that in the instruction, in the administration, and in the general discipline of the Church, she is dependent on no worldly power. I confess that the Pope of Rome, as the successor of St. Peter, is her visible head, the representative of Christ, the Shepherd of the shepherds, and of the flock, who has not only the precedence and honourable preference, but also a true supremacy and jurisdiction over the whole Church. I confess that the Bishops have a character and a power which are not given to Priests of the second rank. I confess that there is an essential difference between the ecclesiastical consecration and the canonical mission, and that where the ecclesiastical jurisdiction is required, the first is not sufficient, but the second is absolutely necessary.—(*Third Sess. 23. Can. 7.*)

Now, as the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, as it is called, of 1791, is contrary to these principles and points of faith, I reject and condemn that Civil Constitution of the clergy, as the visible Head of the Church, Pope Pius VI. and the lawful Bishops united with him, rejected and condemned it in the years 1791 and 1792, as erroneous, schismatical, and heretical. I therefore recant the oath, and every thing that I have spoken, taught, or done, according to this Constitution condemned by the Church, and I asseverate before Almighty God, that I wholly and *unconditionally* submit to the decisions and sentences of the Roman Catholic Church, convinced that *whoever is not gathered with her is scattered; whoever does not hold to the center, which God has fixed, is excluded from the kingdom of Heaven, &c. &c.*"

ITALY.

The celebrated *Sacro Catino*, or the holy vessel which Christ is said to have used at the Lord's Supper, which was brought to Genoa in 1101, is arrived from France at Genoa, with other curiosities.—The King designed to give it back to the church of St. Lorenzo, where it was formerly kept. On the 15th of June the case in which it was packed was opened, in the presence of the Magistrates and the Clergy, when, to the grief of all present, the vessel was found to be broken!!! On this occasion Genoa has recovered several valuable MSS. and the celebrated painting by Giulio Romano, representing the Martyrdom of St. Stephen.

Two Priests of Macerata have been arrested and carried to Rome, charged with publishing a fabricated Epistle from *St. Paul to the Romans*, with dangerous notes and comments.

Phenomenon: New Volcanoes.

NAPLES.—Some slight agitations of the earth have been felt in our environs, and some new volcanoes threaten us. That which opened in the Isle de Tremetti creates great uneasiness. In the nights of the 24th and 25th the country was covered with a substance like flour of sulphur, and having the same smell. This substance formed little brilliant flakes on the bodies it touched. The people are terrified, and the clergy endeavour to give them confidence.

The End of the World! The End of the World!

In Naples, as in most of the cities of Italy, there have lately been prophets who predicted the end of the world. In the beginning of June, a priest named Caviglio, preaching in the church of St. James, announced that the city of Naples would be destroyed on the 27th of that month. It was to rain fire for four hours, and those who escaped the fire were to be devoured by serpents. Such was the impression made by these absurdities on the people, that the police were compelled to arrest the prophet and several other individuals.

INDIES: EAST.

Phenomenon: Sub-mariae Volcano.

A curious phenomenon was observed by the Hon. Company's ships Fairlie and James Sibbald, on their late passage to Calcutta:—“ October 1, our latitude at noon was 13 deg. 25 min. S. long. 84 deg. 0 min. E. We observed quantities of stuff floating on the surface of the water, which had, to us, the appearance of sea-weed; but we were quite astonished to find it

burnt cinders, evidently volcanic. The sea was covered with it during the next two days. Our latitude October 3 at noon was 10 deg. 9 min. S. long. 84 deg. 20 min. E.; the surface of the water was so completely covered with the volcanic matter, that it was very unlikely to have been drifted to any considerable distance, as it probably would then have been much more scattered. In an old chart on board, there is a submarine volcano placed in the same longitude and latitude, about 8 deg. 30 min. S. and from the great distance from any land where we found this curious phenomenon, I think there can be no other way of accounting for it, than the probability of a submarine volcano existing in that neighbourhood.”

INDIES: WEST.

Kingdom of Hayti, Court, &c.

The Royal Almanack of Hayti, for 1816, has been published. It contains 127 pages. Its Court Lists may vie with those of any empire, of whatever standing or complexion. The King, who has attained the 6th year of his reign, will be 49 years of age on the 6th October next. The Queen is in her 39th year. The Prince Royal, James Victor Henry, entered his teens on the 3d March. He has two sisters, Princesses. There are five Princes of the blood. The ministers and grand officers of the crown amount to 20. In the peerage are 8 dukes, 19 counts, 34 barons, and 9 knights. The King's household consists of about 140 chamberlains, pages, professors, almoners, secretaries, &c. The Queen has 14 ladies of the bedchamber, besides her male attendants. There are six regiments of guards. The Order of Henry boasts upwards of 150 members. In the army we find 6 marshals, 9 lieutenant-generals, and 21 generals: of artillery, 2 regiments: of engineers, 1 corps: of infantry, 24 regiments filled up, and 8 others named: of cavalry, 2 regiments: of naval officers, including the grand admiral, 20, besides cadets. Long lists are also given of the Fiscal and Judicial Departments. The Queen holds her Court on Thursdays at five o'clock. The King receives petitions at ten o'clock on the court-days, and returns an answer on the Thursday following. Such is the progress of this interesting settlement. The Code Henri, which has been published, is a thick volume. The laws are of course on the French model.

OTAHEITE.

Idols, and Idolatry forsaken.

Nov. 1815.—The Tahitian nation has changed its false gods, for Jehovah the true

God. The majority of the people of Eimco, near a thousand, have renounced idols, and professed themselves the worshippers of the true God; and they are daily increasing. Priests are publicly burning their gods—chiefs destroying their morais—pulling down their sacred altars, and cooking their victuals with the materials—men and women eating together—and group after group flocking to the Missionaries, and giving themselves to the Lord. The women were not permitted to eat with the men, nor might they drink out of the same cup, formerly; now, they eat and drink together.

RUSSIA.

Progress of Liberty.

A late Hamburg mail brought intelligence from Petersburgh of the abolition of the vassalage of the peasants in Estonia, by the Emperor Alexander. The enfranchisement, however, is not to take place suddenly, but gradually, so that the whole may be completed in fourteen years.

The Emperor of Russia has given another instance of his goodness of heart by attending the funeral of his preceptor, and walking in the procession next to the coffin.

S. Pittsburgh, June 12.—The day before yesterday arrived a merchant vessel from Holland, which had on board a flat fast sailing vessel (in Dutch, a *boreer*) as a present from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the Emperor, with all the necessary furniture, hangings, tea and coffee service of silver; another of Chinese porcelaine, vessels of fine crystal, &c.

Mr. Baird's steam-boat makes now daily voyages between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. The passage is usually completed in three hours.

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The ship Suwarrow, Captain Lazaroff, belonging to the Russian East India Company, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday, June 18, 1816, whence she sailed March 10th, 1814, on a voyage of discoveries in the North Pacific Ocean; but more with a view to form two military and commercial establishments on the west coast of North America, namely, at the island of Rodiak, in lat. 55° N. long. 160° W. which is the nearest part of the American continent to the Russian establishment at Kamtschatka, and upon a neck of land called California. From these they will be enabled to carry on their fur-trade with China with greater advantages; and their homeward bound voyage, with the produce of China, will be likewise greatly facilitated.

The Suwarrow has been so far as lat. 58° 50' N. long. 190° 50' E. She touched at Kamtschatka. On the 10th of October 1814 she discovered an island in lat. 13° 10' S. long. 163° 29' W. It is about eight miles and a half long, and seven miles wide. Cocoa nut trees and sea-fowl were found upon it. The rocks around it appear formed of solid coral. It not being laid down in any chart, Captain Lazaroff named it after his ship, "Suwarrow Island." It appears from the great Vancouver's track, upon his published chart, that he must have passed this island in the night time. The Suwarrow has a valuable cargo of furs, which she took on board in Norfolk Sound, with many articles the produce of the coast of Peru. She lay two months at Lima. The cargo is estimated at not less than one hundred thousand pounds; and so prosperous has been the whole of the voyage, that she has not sustained the loss of even a rope or spar of any description, since she sailed from Spithead. She has about fourteen rare animals on board—species of the Lama, Vicugna, and Alpaca. They are intended as presents to the Emperor of Russia. She has since sailed for St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

Inquisitorial process revived.

A gentleman, lately returned from Bilboa in Spain, informs us, that on the arrival of his vessel at that port, a guard-boat, belonging to the Holy Inquisition, came on board, having the banners of that tribunal flying, and manned with a respectable number of friars. They enquired for papers and books, and asked the master and crew many questions respecting the conversation of the passengers on religious and political matters; whether there had been much swearing on board during the voyage; &c. and to end the ceremony, the master had to pay a doubloon for his fees: a circumstance which was very near provoking him to some exclamations, well calculated to draw upon him the thundering censures of the Holy Office. We mention this for the information of the public, as beyond doubt the same regulation has been adopted in all Spanish ports, and may take British vessels and passengers by surprize. A Common Prayer-Book, Robertson's Works, or Masonic insignia, are sufficient for the seizure of any one; and it must not be forgotten that, in the Inquisition, confiscation of property always follows conviction.

Commercial Regulations revived.

Prior to the late revolution, a regulation existed, by which British cloths, paying

the regular home duties, were allowed to be shipped to Spanish America in the proportion of one-third, as long as the other two-thirds of the assortment consisted of national cloths.—During the early stages of the Revolution, as the Spanish loans were suspended, and no quantity of the article could be had for exportation, the restriction had been waived, with respect to our cloths, after being *nationalized* in the custom-house. To restore things to their old standing, his Majesty is now pleased to enact that the former regulation shall revive in full force. As no Spanish cloths can be had to make up the assortment, the houses connected with England have been obliged to countermand their orders, as the importation would be useless.

SWITZERLAND.

New movement: Machinery.

The Genevese Society for the advancement of Arts, thus speak of this machine :

M. M. Geyser, brothers, of Laugenthal, Canton of Berne, residing at La Clute-des-Fonds, have exhibited to the Society a well-made and ingenious machine, viz. a wheel which seems to turn of itself, and of which it is impossible for the most skilful artists to discover the moving principles: those the artists keep a secret: but it serves to shew how far illusion can be practised on persons the best instructed, in persuading them that the perpetual motion is not a chimera. The Society admire the beautiful execution of this machine, and acknowledge, that the illusion is very striking.

Destructive Inundations.

Lausanne, June 28.—The devastations of which the Frickthal was the theatre June 14, have left dreadful remembrances. The waters descended from the Jura with frightful impetuosity, and in so great an abundance, that the streams unexpectedly bursting from their channels, carried devastation through the vales of Schupsart and Mumpf. The whole population of this latter village had assembled in the church to implore Heaven, but the torrents of water soon penetrated that sanctuary, and left those unfortunate creatures hardly time to gain the roof and the steeple. In the meanwhile a great number of houses were destroyed, walls beaten down, barns overthrown, solid bridges carried off, and large meadows covered with sand and stones, rendered unfit for cultivation. The Rhine at the same moment presented a distressing sight, announcing that many others had suffered a similar misfortune. It bore along trees, carriages, moveables, and drowned cattle. The valley of Wer-

genstetten has equally suffered; and in the Sulzthal every hope of the labourer is annihilated; gardens, meadows, and vineyards ruined—houses, fountains, aqueducts, and roads destroyed, &c. &c.

TURKEY.

Effectual Punishment.

Two very rich Armenian merchants and bankers at Constantinople have had their wealth confiscated for *monopolizing money*.

WURTEMBERGH.

Statistics.

A German paper gives the following account of the taxation of Wurtemberg:—In 1800 the state revenues of that country amounted to the sum of 1,226,437 florins, drawn from a population of 650,000 souls, on a territory of 150 square miles. The present kingdom, with a population of 1,886,663 souls, on a territory of 380 square miles, paid in 1815 the sum of 6,328,090 florins; being, with a doubled population, a fivefold increase of taxes. If, adds the paper, we estimate the other state dues in tithes, fines, &c. at four millions, and the parochial and communal taxes at two and a half, then we shall have the whole amount at rather more than nine florins per head, man, woman, and child.

National Register:

BRITISH.

The King's Health.

The following bulletin was issued and shown at St. James's Palace :—

" *Windsor Castle, July 6.*—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been tranquil throughout the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated."

The following is a Court Circular:—The Prince Regent, with a view to assist the different manufacturers of the country in the grand entertainment which was given at Carlton-house lately, caused the following notice to be annexed to the cards of invitation:—"The Prince Regent has expressed himself desirous that the Nobility and Gentry invited to Carlton-house on the 12th instant, should appear on that occasion in British manufacture.—*Carlton-House, July 2, 1816.*"

We are happy to state, that it was some time ago announced to the Establishment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, that her Royal Highness expects that they will wear, in future, only British manufactures. An order was at the same time sent

to her dress-makers, &c. not to introduce any thing foreign into articles prepared for the wear of her Royal Highness, on pain of incurring her displeasure, and being no longer employed.

Princess Mary's Wedding.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Mary with the Duke of Gloucester, took place, July 22, at nine o'clock in the evening. The persons present were, with very few exceptions, the same as at the marriage of the Princess Charlotte :—the Royal Family, the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, with the great Officers of State, &c. &c. The guns, by a double salute, announced this happy event to the public.

Prorogation of Parliament.

June 31.—The Prince Regent came to the house at two o'clock. The Commons were sent for; and on their appearance, the Speaker, on presenting the appropriation bill, delivered the following address :—

" May it please your Royal Highness.—At the close of a laborious session, we, his Majesty's most faithful Commons, attend upon your Royal Highness with our concluding bill of supply. During the course of our deliberations we have, in obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, examined various treaties and conventions which have been laid before us. We have there seen the tranquillity of Europe re-established upon the basis of legitimate government, by the same presiding counsels which planned the bold, provident, and comprehensive measures commenced in the negotiations at Chaumont, matured in the congress at Vienna, and completed by the Peace of Paris. We have seen, also, the wise and generous policy of the Allied Powers, who, disclaiming all projects of dismembering the great and ancient monarchy of France, have been contented to adopt such precautionary measures as might effectually protect the world from the renewal of its former sufferings: and we have rejoiced more especially that this important change has been confided by common consent to the same victorious commander whose triumphs have so mainly contributed to the glory of this country, and the general happiness of mankind. In our domestic concerns, the great and sudden transition from a state of extended warfare to our present situation has necessarily produced many serious difficulties, to which we have not failed to apply our most anxious attention. To the distresses of the agricultural interest we have rendered such immediate relief as could be devised, hoping also that they may daily decrease, and trusting much to the healing influence of time. For the benefit of commerce, and the general convenience of all ranks of his Majesty's subjects, a new coinage has been provided; and in various ways, by positive enactments or preparatory inquiries, we have devoted much of our labours to the general improvement of the condition of the people, their relief, and their instruction. In settling our financial arrangements, the expenditure for the services of our civil and military establishments has been considered, with reference to the pecuniary re-

sources of the year; and amongst the most important of our measures, as affecting the joint interests of Great Britain and Ireland, is the law which we have passed for consolidating the revenues of both portions of the United Kingdom. But, Sir, in the list of all our important concerns, domestic and foreign, there are none in which this nation ever takes a deeper interest than those which regard the splendour and dignity of the throne, and the happiness of the royal house which reigns over us. Impressed with these sentiments, we have endeavoured, by a new arrangement of the civil list, to separate those revenues which are specially assigned to the support of the royal state, placing them henceforth beyond the reach of any contingent charges, which more properly belong to other and different branches of the public service: and in the same spirit of loyal and affectionate attachment, we have hailed, with heartfelt satisfaction, the auspicious marriage, by which the paternal choice of your Royal Highness has gratified the universal wishes of the nation, has adopted into the family of our Sovereign an illustrious Prince, whose high qualities have already endeared him to the people, and amongst whom he has fixed the future destinies of his life. These, Sir, are the objects to which our thoughts and labours have been chiefly directed: and for completing the grants which it is our special duty and privilege to provide, we now present to your Royal Highness a bill, intituled "An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1816, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament:" to which bill, with all humility, we entreat his Majesty's royal assent."

The Royal Assent was then given to the Appropriation bill and others, after which the Prince Regent delivered the following speech from the throne :—

" My Lords and Gentlemen—I cannot close this session of parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Charlotte, with the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, and the liberal provision which you have made for their establishment, afford an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgements. I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have given the royal consent to a marriage between his Majesty's daughter, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Gloucester; and I am persuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his Majesty's subjects. The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the supplies which you have

granted for the service of the year; and I am sensible of the beneficial effects which may be expected to result from the salutary system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit. The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the civil list, and rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a charge to which it was subject, are in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to me; and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to those arrangements. The provision you have made for consolidating the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, will, I doubt not, be productive of the happiest consequences, in cementing and advancing the interests of the United Kingdom; and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of parliament to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—The measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, for the suppression of those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary effects. I deeply lament the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country, at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many classes of his Majesty's subjects. I feel fully persuaded, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone, in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties, which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burdens of the people."

Duties on Warehouses, forborne.

A Circular from the Tax-Office has been addressed to the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, stating the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury to be, that the Collectors should not enforce the duties on houses used solely as warehouses for the lodging of goods, wares, and merchandize, although they may have been formerly dwelling-houses.

TO ALL POSTMASTERS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, JULY, 4, 1816.—An old instruction was renewed in April, 1812, that all Post-masters should transmit to me, for the information of his Majesty's Postmaster General, an immediate account of all remarkable occurrences within their districts, that the same may be communicated if necessary, to his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. This has not been invariably attended to, and I am commanded by my Lords to say, that henceforward it will be particularly expected of every Deputy.

I am your assured friend,
FRANCIS FREELING, Sec.

Dollars and Tokens issued by the Bank.

Number.	Current Value.	Intrinsic Value.
Dollars.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,283,832	1,789,729 4 9	1,548,864 17 4
3s. Tokens.		
17,201,921	2,580,288 3 0	2,021,741 9 6
1s. 6d. Tok.		
8,531,238	639,842 17 0	501,338 2 6
33,926,991	5,000,560 4 9	4,071,944 9 4

The new silver coinage is going on rapidly. Near 300,000 new sixpences were coined within the last two or three days. The new twenty-shilling pieces are to be called *Sovereigns*! it is said, and there are to be some *Double Sovereigns*!!

Newspapers.—The following is the amount of revenue derived from Newspapers:			
Newspaper Stamps for the whole kingdom of	£	s	d
England.	363,414	3	4
Duties on Advertisements for ditto	110,941	6	6
Newspaper Stamps for the whole kingdom of Scotland.	20,281	12	0
Duties on Advertisements for ditto	14,017	7	0
Total	508,654	9	8

Royal Palace for sale.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having signified his pleasure that the ancient Palace at Newmarket should be no longer upheld as a Royal Palace, preparations are accordingly making for disposing of the property in the way most advantageous to the Crown.

The new street now building on the eastern side of Middle Scotland-yard, of which several houses are already finished, is to be called Whitehall-street. It is 50 feet wide, and will be continued down to the river.

Ships protected from weather.

A new method has been lately adopted in all the King's dock-yards, with regard to the means of preserving such ships as may in future be built or repaired. It consists in the whole of the ships on the stocks, or in dock, being completely under cover by means of a large and spacious shed being erected over them, to keep off the effects of the sun and weather: windows and skylights are placed on each side and at the top, by which at all times a free circulation of air can take place, and the men employed are kept dry.

Progress of the Diving Bell.

The beneficial effects of this curious machine display themselves in a prominent manner, as was lately strikingly evinced in Plymouth Sound. One day, Fisher, the diver, brought up with him, after fifteen minutes' absence, a stone weighing 200lb. though nearly buried in shells and sand.—The anchorage of the Sound having been swept for a mass of rock lost from one of the Breakwater vessels in May, 1813, and the same being found, the bell-vessel was placed over the spot, and the bell lowered, with Fisher and two other men, and proper implements for boring, in 33 feet of water, who succeeded in boring the stone, securing a lewis, and making fast a purchase for hoisting it up, all which was safely effected in about two hours and a half from the time of descending. The rock, thus recovered weighs four tons, and an entire summer had been spent in trying to get it up, but ineffectually, owing to its peculiar form, which evaded sweeping. The rock has been landed at the King's-quarry, Weston, for future conveyance to the Breakwater.

Mr. Trollope, who was lately appointed to a Commission from the Military College, was the son of Captain Trollope, who was killed at the head of his grenadier company on his landing in Egypt. Some time ago, his Royal Highness the Duke of York wished to have a plan of the Battle of Waterloo, to hang up at the Horse Guards, and it was assigned to some of the pupils of the Military College to execute it. The drawing of young Mr. Trollope was the one selected as being the best.

The following opposite Lines were found written on the window of a small Inn, in the North :

While bankrupt tenants nothing pay,
While constant taxes round you press;
While duns incessant bar your way,
The cheapest living is—*to die.*

National Finances : Consolidated Fund.

The following is the comparative statement of the respective quarters ending the 5th July, 1815 and 1816:—

Excise.

July 5, 1815 £4,486,150
1816 3,828,802

Deficiency ——— 647,348

Customs.

July 5, 1815 1,016,976
1816 767,847

Deficiency ——— 249,529

Incidents.

July 5, 1815 3,381,370
Deficiency ——— 361,065

Total deficiency on these three heads ——— £1,256,942

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Additions had been made to the stamps, and to some other branches, upon which there was a small increase, so as to make the total receipt for the quarter as follows:

July 5, 1815 12,040,283

1816 11,042,307

Total deficiency for the quarter
ended July 5, 1816. £997,886

and this makes the deficiency of revenue in this quarter to cover the charge of the Consolidated Fund for the same quarter, no less than £2,197,602.

Gold Coinage, amount of.

A Document was lately laid before Parliament, by which it appears that the total gold coinage of his present Majesty's reign amounts to the enormous and almost incredible sum of between *sixty-seven* and *sixty-eight* millions sterling!

Religious Liberty.

About a fortnight ago, high mass was celebrated at the Catholic chapel, in Blake-street, York; a spectacle which has not been exhibited there, with so great a degree of splendour, during the last 300 years.

New Light Houses.

The lease of the light houses at Harwich, made to the family of Major-General Reboux, having nearly expired, Government has granted a renewal to the Major-General, upon his undertaking to rebuild the light-houses upon a given plan, and to exhibit lights in them upon an improved mode.

Price of Bread.

The general price of the best wheaten bread throughout the metropolis and suburbs, varies at from eleven-pence half-penny to thirteen-pence the quartern loaf. Some sell from 1d. to 3d. per quartern lower.

Penitentiary, Millbank.

The quadrangle of the Penitentiary-house on Millbank is completed. The governor, with the task-masters and mistresses, &c. have taken possession of their apartments: and this week the prisoners from the different gaols will be removed thither. The rooms in which the convicts will reside, are very comfortable for individuals who have forfeited their claim to remain at large; they are about 12 feet by 6, lofty, with an arch, and glazed window, iron bedstead, table, and stool. The whole of them are warmed by means of flues placed in the passages, and proper measures are adopted to ensure regular ventilation. The rooms all look towards the centre of a circle (which is divided by brick walls

into court-yards for exercise) where the principal task-master resides, and commands a complete view of all that is doing. A chapel is also erecting, which, when the whole is completed, will form the centre of the building. Women are to act as turnkeys to the female prisoners, and all communication with the male convicts will be entirely prevented. In the mean while, the other parts of the plan are pursuing on an enlarged scale.

In a Sale, quarterly.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that it is their intention to hold quarterly sales of the Company's Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and to continue the same, unless due notice shall be given to the contrary. The first quarterly sale will be held on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, and the succeeding sales, as nearly as may be to the 10 days of December, March, and June respectively.

It is computed that not less than 12,000 persons in the counties of Stafford and Salop have been dismissed in consequence of the falling off in the iron trade since the peace.

Swallows — The following extraordinary circumstance, in the natural history of the swallow, which occurred at Christ-church, in this town, very forcibly illustrates the unusual coldness and backwardness of the season. On the mornings of May 5th and 6th the gardeners could have taken up hundreds of these birds in their hands. They were collected in knots, and they sat on the grass in parcels of 30 and 40, and suffered the men to take them up. This, there is reason to believe, was owing both to cold and hunger.

An immense mortar, used by the French at the siege of Cadiz, has been brought to this country, and is about to be placed on a platform in the park, opposite the Horse Guards — it carries a shell three miles. Really the taste of the directors of these public decorations is of a very curious description: their things of ornament are without use, and their things of use are without ornament.

An accident which we have long anticipated, happened on Friday night at Vauxhall-gardens to Madame Saqui: as she was dancing on the tight rope, which is substituted for the cascade, she fell, and, we are sorry to say, some of her ribs are broken.

Emigration.

It is estimated that the sum spent in France by English, Scots, and Irish visitors, amounts to ten millions a year.

New Article for Agriculture.

The growing of hops in the county of Devon, which commenced only two years

since, has far exceeded expectation. The climate and soil appear to be well calculated for the production of that useful commodity, and Devon bids fair to be ultimately a considerable hop county. The plantations on different estates in the parish of Whimple are in so promising estate this season as to afford the most pleasing prospect of an abundant crop to the planters.

LIGHTNING.—A flock of sheep, 180 in number, the property of Mr. Roskelly, of Ringworthy Farm, on the borders of Dartmoor, were left in a field all well on Monday evening the 8th instant, and early on the following morning *sixty-two* of them were found lying dead killed by lightning; their eyes were forced from the sockets, and their bodies appeared as in a state of putrefaction. The flocks of another farmer in the neighbourhood suffered severely, and it is supposed that not less than 100 sheep have been destroyed. Such was the violence of the storm, that a great number of large trees were rooted up, and the branches of others shivered to pieces. The lightning excited considerable alarm on some parts of the southern coast also, where great damage has been done, particularly in the gardens and orchards.

Tea-portsmen apprehend that the wetness of the season must prove very injurious to all sorts of game, particularly partridges.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—By some unfortunate accident, the powder mills on Founslow Heath blew up with a most dreadful explosion, on Tuesday evening. One man, of the name of Nicholas Chingumwell was killed, and several others most desperately wounded.

Water Spouts on Land.

On the 16th July, two beautiful water-spouts were observed hovering over the vicinity of Newmilar Dam, near Wakefield. One of them was pointed, and hung straight down, something in the form of a jelly-bag; the other was considerably incurved, and has been described to us as bearing no little resemblance to the leg of a man, bent, and with the toe downwards. We have not heard of any particular damage having been done by the discharge of the water they contained.

Honourable Memorial.

On the 1st of July the foundation-stone was laid of a column erecting at Alnwick, by the Duke of Northumberland's tenants, to perpetuate the many acts of his Grace's benevolence and generosity, when a great concourse of people collected to see the ceremony upon that occasion.

Monument to Posterity.

On the 22d of July, the foundation of a pedestal for a grand statue of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, was laid in the Parade in St. James's Park. It is to stand about ten feet distant from the iron railing in front of the Canal, facing the Horse Guards.

Rioters who were executed in the Isle of Ely.

The following is an authentic copy of their voluntary confession:—“ We your poor unfortunate suffering fellow creatures, beg leave to present the public with this our last dying acknowledgment of the justice of that sentence, which has condemned us to die for the violent outrages we have committed, and hope it will be a warning to all, who may see, or hear of us, to avoid the like course. We acknowledge and confess our sins in general, and we most sincerely beg of God to pardon our sins; fervently hoping and trusting that God Almighty will, for the sake of the all atoning merits of the Redeemer, receive our precious and immortal souls into his favour, though we have delayed their interests to this late hour; most earnestly entreating that the Almighty may grant us all our sufferings in this world, and none in the next. We most sincerely warn you all to avoid those sins, which have been the cause of bringing us here.”

“ By all means avoid irreligion and vice of every kind, particularly that of swearing, drunkenness, Sabbath breaking, and that of a shameful neglect of the means of grace, the only means through the merit of Christ, of our soul’s salvation. We sincerely recommend to you, that you attend the public worship of God, particularly on the Lord’s day, and most sincerely pray that all our friends and relations will not put off their repentance to a death bed, lest that God, whom they have neglected to serve while in health and strength, should say unto them at last, as he does to every neglector of salvation—‘ Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hands and no man regardeth; but ye have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproof, I also will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh.’ ”

“ JOHN DENNIS.

“ W. BEAMISS.

“ THOMAS SOUTH. 
The Marks of “ GEORGE CROW. 
“ ISAAC HARLEY. 

In the presence of B. BARLOW, Gaoler.
A true copy.

H. B. DUDLEY,

HENRY LAW,

Acting Magistrates for the Isle of Ely.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the hosiery business has taken place at the Exchange, for the purpose, as we understand, of ascertaining the number of persons out of employ in this town and its vicinity, and of considering the best means to be adopted for alleviating their present distresses. A similar meeting took place at Hinckley a few days ago, when the more opulent part of the inhabitants agreed to lend a certain sum of money for the purpose of buying materials, &c. to be worked up by each person out of employ, limiting the quantity of work to the number of each individual’s family. A committee was appointed to take the management, and to dispose of the goods when manufactured, which, we understand it was agreed should not be sold under prime cost. The parish guarantee the subscribers against all loss, and also the payment of interest upon the sums advanced.—*Leicester Paper.*

Steam Engines of extraordinary Power.

A letter from Sir C. Blagdon announces that they are at this moment constructing in Cornwall steam engines destined to work under a pressure of seven atmospheres. The trials already made seem to indicate that they will be productive of immense advantages. In order to determine under what circumstances steam-engines ought to produce the maximum of effect, keeping in view the quantity of coal used, it is necessary to know the relation which may exist at different temperatures between the elastic force of the steam and the quantity of caloric necessary for its production. Already had some French manufacturers ascertained that the increase of the elastic force is superior to that of the caloric employed; for they found an advantage in working their machines under pressures superior to that of the atmosphere; but the form of their boilers did not admit of their much exceeding this term. In England they have gone much further, by means of an invention of Mr. Woolf’s, and which is combined in such a way as to employ the steam at very high pressures. It seems also that the steam-engines of this able engineer contain another useful modification, and which consists in the heated steam never being in immediate contact with the piston of the large cylinder, as it is in the common machines; in the latter case, as is well known, the piston soon loses its accurate adjustment, because the steam dissolves the greasy substances which lubricate it. In Mr. Woolf’s apparatus the steam enters into a first cylinder, and there it presses on the surface of a column of oil, which it forces into an interior cylinder, in which is

the piston: it thus raises the piston without touching it, and lets it fall as soon as it is condensed. It is clear that this mechanism may be also applied on both sides of the piston, so as to produce a double effect.

SCOTLAND.

Effects of Frugality.

Perhaps it will not be generally credited in England, that day-labourers in the fields, as well as operative weavers, are in this country supporting themselves and their families on six and seven shillings a week, not only without rioting, but in numerous instances without complaining.

Sagacity in Birds of prey.

The *Ayr Journal* states the following singular circumstance:—"A few days since, a carrion crow perceiving a brood of fourteen chickens, under the care of the parent hen, on a lawn in front of a gentleman's seat, picked up one; but on a young lady opening the window and giving an alarm, the robber dropped his prey. In the course of the day, however, the plunderer returned, accompanied by thirteen crows, when every one seized his bird, and carried off the entire brood at once."

IRELAND.

Benevolent Institution for the Blind.

The premises, which had been originally the mansion of the Molineaux family, and since occupied by Mr. Astley, of London, as a Theatre, were, in 1815, taken of Sir C. Molineaux, at the rent of £100 per annum; and being in the last state of ruin, were fitted up at considerable expense, for the accommodation of 50 poor blind females, with a detached suite of five rooms for a chaplain. Upon the site of the Theatre a chapel had been also built, 120 feet by 50, which seats commodiously about 600 persons: this building and the repairs have cost £1340.—The chapel was opened, by Mr. Crosthwaite, who performed the whole duty; and the collection amounted to £250. The establishment is by deed, under five trustees, and 15 visiting ladies. The trustees express a confident expectation, that the double object of promoting the gospel and relieving the blind, cannot fail to interest both the pious and humane of this country.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, July 4th, died, at his seat, Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Archdeacon

of Ely. Formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Professor of Chemistry; B.A. 1759, M.A. 1762, D.D. 1771. This venerable and learned Prelate, whose profound knowledge in theology and chemistry, has ranked him amongst the brightest ornaments of the present age, has enjoyed the high and valuable appointment of Regius Professor of Divinity for nearly half a century.

FUNERAL OF MR. SHERIDAN.

The remains of Mr. Sheridan were on Saturday, July the 15th, interred in Westminster Abbey. The place chosen was Poet's Corner; immediately opposite the monument of Shakespeare on one side, and the tomb of Addison on the other, in the middle of the aisle; the head of the grave is to the north. The mourners and attendants assembled at the house of Peter Moore, Esq. in Great George Street. At a quarter past one the funeral (walking) approached the Abbey. The mourners, independent of the family friends, amounted to about two hundred. The pall was borne by the Bishop of London, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Holland and the Duke of Bedford. Mr. Sheridan's son followed as chief mourner, and behind him about six or eight family friends. Lords Bathurst, Malmesbury, Sidmouth, Earl Grey, Earl Yarmouth, the Dukes of York and Sussex; Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Erskine, Lord Leveson Gower; almost all the Peers in London were in the procession. The attendance of commoners was not less splendid. Mr. Canning, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Arthur Piggott, and several other Members followed. The Subdean of Westminster met the corpse at the west door of the Abbey; and moved in great order and solemnity towards the grave. It is remarkable, that until two days previous to his interment, it was doubtful whether a place could be found to lodge an additional coffin amongst the great men whose fame and monuments stamp honour and lustre on this sacred division of the Abbey, consecrated to the Muses. The books of the Cathedral were examined, and oral testimony sought in all directions likely to afford information; and after all, sufficient space could only be found for one additional coffin, surrounded by the relics of Garrick, Cumberland, S. Johnson, Handel, and Henderson—Rowe, Thomson, Goldsmith, and Gay; in the midst of whom, directly between Handel and Johnson, the remains of Sheridan have found a resting place with Cumberland at his side.

We understand that the friends of Mr. Sheridan design to collect his scattered

works, and to publish them by subscription. They are chiefly in the hands of an eminent literary friend, whose regard for his memory will secure to the public a complete edition of his writings; and whose labours will be further recommended by their being gratuitously exerted for the benefit of Mr. Sheridan's family.

Mr. Sheridan has left the following Works:

The Rivals, a Comedy.

St. Patrick's Day, a farce.

The Duenna, a Comic Opera.

The School for Scandal, a Comedy.

A Trip to Scarborough, altered from Vanburgh § 1777.

The Critic: or Tragedy Rehearsed, 1781.

The Camp is attributed to Mr. Sheridan's pen, but it is positively denied by Mr. Tate Wilkinson, that Mr. S. was its author.

The Drama of Pizarro received many improvements from Mr. Sheridan's pen.

On Tuesday, the 28th of May last, at her house, No. 12, Cold-bath-square, at the very advanced age of 116 years, Mrs. Jane Lewson, commonly called Lady Lewson, from her very eccentric manner of dress. Mrs. Jane Lewson was born in the year 1700, during the reign of William and Mary, in Essex-street, in the Strand, of most respectable parents of the name of Vaughan, and was married at an early age to a wealthy gentleman of the name of Lewson, then living in the same house.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IV. Third Secretary of State.

House of Commons.

April 3.—Mr. Tierney proposed an address to the Prince Regent, to suppress the office of third Secretary of State. Up to 1763, there were only two Secretaries; the critical situation of America, occasioned the institution of a third. In 1782, Mr. Burke's bill abolished this third Secretary, and the public business was conducted by two till 1794, when in consequence of the war with France, Mr. Dundas found additional help absolutely necessary. In 1797, when the war office was established, the expense was £10,950 per annum. The expences in the present year amounted to £21,000: the contingencies were formerly £2,000, they are now £3,000. All this might be saved to the country.

The salary of the principal Secretary of State, (Lord Bathurst) with his clerks, was £8,000. Alterations were expected to the amount of £2,000, and the office of Under Secretary would be abolished. He allowed that there was more colonial business now, than when the colonial depart-

ment was a branch of the Secretary of State's Office. Yet, he thought not so much more, but what there might be a saving of about £14,000 per annum. The India Colonies, Mauritius, &c. might be transferred to the board of controul. He bore testimony to the able manner in which the third Secretary had conducted the business; but now there would be nothing for him to do: no local militia now stood in the way; no duties to perform.

Mr. Goulburn thought a knowledge of the duties of the office was the best authority on which the house could judge on its importance:—what does it perform for the public service? Our extended colonial possessions render it necessary. We could not shift our colonies from this office, to that; and when application was made, turn them over from office to office. It was proper that they shou'd have an established and fixed office, with a responsible minister to apply to, who might receive their communications, attend to their interests, and promote measures intended for their welfare. He did not think the house would save 8 or £10,000 per annum, at the hazard of leaving the colonial business undone:—for as to throwing it into the Home Department, that was full—over full, already.

Mr. Wynne thought, that the diminution of business by the restoration of many colonies in consequence of the peace, would allow the reduction of the office. He recollects, that during Mr. Fox's illness, the business of the Foreign Office was carried on at Lord Spencer's. Much might be done, by hearty good will and resolution to reduce expenses.

Mr. Hiley Addington could assure the Hon. Gent. that the correspondence with Ireland, and with various parts of the kingdom, was much increased; the business of the home department had undergone a great increase, and continued to be progressively increasing. The superintendance of the Police of the Metropolis was becoming most arduous.

Mr. Marryat thought the union into one office of two distinct objects would be found parsimony, not saving. In fact, we had colonies of all languages; each of these colonies had its own laws;—in some, the laws of France; in others the Dutch; in others the Greek; in others, he supposed, those formed by the King of Candy. So that, in fact, our Colonial office ought to speak all languages, know all usages, be acquainted with all interests, in order to keep all quiet. All these required different management: but, he wished that British tribunals were erected in all of them; and

Justice administered by British laws.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst did not think the inhabitants of these various colonies were in a state to receive the British laws; but, surely, the inference was undeniable, that so great diversity required a distinct office to itself. Does it require a head of such office, distinct from all other? for this is, in fact, the whole of the question. If the office be transferred with its clerks, &c., where would be the mighty saving? An office requiring familiarity with so many laws, languages, and habits, was surely best conducted by itself.

Mr. Banks said, that after what he had heard, it was not without considerable doubt and difficulty, he formed an opinion that it was not competent to Parliament to abolish this situation, with due attention to the public business. He thought that to effect a saving, certainly considerable, we should suppress a useful and efficient office. It was evident that our Colonies had greatly increased; of course, the business connected with them increased also.

Mr. Ponsonby begged the House to consider the state of the Country, at this time. The Ministers say, it is in profound security. But, it is, also, in unparalleled distress. Is not this a reason for every possible economy? He thought that, when we had thirteen more provinces in America, we must have had more business to do than now. Where would be the incongruity of placing all the islands in the East under the India Company? He thought that, economy having been promised it should be realized. He hoped the House would shew that it was in earnest in this most important duty to the public.

Lord Castlereagh admitted the necessity of economy; but, that must be rendered effectual by *real* savings. To abolish an efficient branch of administration, was to sacrifice reality to a shadow. The House would recollect that this third secretary was a responsible Minister; his engagements, therefore, could not be transferred to a minister who was not responsible. He would say, also, that, in the eye of the law, there was, in fact, but one secretary of state; but, for public functions, the duties of the office had been divided among three officers. If only the mere act of signing of names were in question, the labour might be easily performed; but, if men of enlarged minds, competent to the consideration of important subjects were in question, such gentlemen must not be treated as mere labourers: they must have time for thought and reflection.

Mr. Rose and Lord Teignmouth also spoke: Division: for motion, 100. Against it, 182.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, July 29, 1816.

"THE end of the world! my dear Sir, think of that: the end of the world!" How can you be so pressing to get a few paltry guineas more, when you are perfectly aware that a few days hence, nay, even to-morrow, perhaps, may call you to pass accounts of a very different kind! What signifies speculating on the welfare of nations, when the world itself on which they reside, touches on its termination? Those who took on themselves to make this prophecy were novices, or bunglers, at the business. What signs had they detected of the end of the world? Were ministers grown honest? —or patriots wise? Had the sex covered up shoulders, neck, and arms? Moreover, what Miser had forborne his usury? what Churchman his ambition? what anti-Churchmen his censures? No: the United Kingdom presents not the smallest sign of the close of that series of events, which has hitherto characterized the present period, the *Kalee Yug* of the human race.

It is not then our happiness on the present occasion, to congratulate our readers on their entrance into a new scene of things: a scene in which deception is unknown, equally with violence; from which covetousness is banished equally with want; where arrogance no longer treads haughtily on humility, nor mere wealth affects a distinction to which it is not entitled; nor the insolence of office, overbears the just right of the oppressed, nor the ties of blood are broken, at the command of mere caprice, nor the sanctions of religion violated merely as a demonstration of wit and spirit.

We have not given the first place in a Periscope, to the Sublime Porte for a long while past, and yet the Sublime Porte is as well intitled, in its own opinion, to the first place, as any of the *Djouss*, or *Hogs*, which affects to claim it. Those who are able to penetrate the secret design with which this place is assigned to this European power, at this time, will easily believe that reasons exist for this order, which can at present be only glanced at. We may venture, however, to disclose so much as may be inferred, from the fact of the question having been moved at the Panoramic board, in which of the *Asiatic* cities might his Sublime Highness find the fittest accommodations, and the greatest conveniences as a metropolis? Prussia has been mentioned; Aleppo;—but our Apocalyptic friends insist on Jerusalem;—then follows of course the battle of Megiddo, and after the battle of Megiddo, place the end of the

world if you please. So then, it seems, that there are *some* hopes that the world will have an end,—either now, or then. We are mistaken, if some of these previous events are not in contemplation; but, we derive our opinion rather from the spots in the moon, than from those in the sun, which have lately so much engaged astronomers. Let the reader look on the gradual *creeping forward* of Russia, in the rear of the Turkish dominions on the side of Caucasus, in Asia, with the access of the British Naval power from the west, by Malta, and the Ionian Islands, (part of Greece), and direct this hint to his own inferences.

The Sublime Porte is at this moment placed in little other than a position of obedience to the infidel Powers; all of whom have excommunicated against the late cruelties of the Turks in the African cities of the Mediterranean. Now, if the Divan punishes these barbarians, it loses its hold on their fanaticism and prejudices; and if it refuses, and allows the Christian powers to punish them, this opposition to their will, will have its consequences; and those consequences will invoke the honour of the green standard, with the power and predominance of the true believers. Britain, too, has her share in this: a formidable squadron has sailed under Lord Exmouth, to chastise Algiers;—may it prove happy and fortunate! as we know it will be valiant. But those who think the matter will end there, have a different view of the configurations of the political heavens from ourselves.

The petty states of Italy have affected to put themselves into a bustle on this occasion: *they* fit out vessels of war! *they* produce a race of heroes! *They* rule the waves! Why did they not resist French Tyranny? Why did Nelson and Trowbridge hate them? Where were their hearts and honour, then? and if *they* have got either since, where did they pick it up?

If we may judge by a few symptomatic Articles in the French papers, the French nation retains a most unworthy jealousy of English prowess. We go so far as to say, that should the English expedition against Algiers fail, there will not be wanting many in France, who will covertly or openly rejoice in the failure; and should it succeed completely, there will be devised a great variety of reasons for its success, perfectly independent—aye, perfectly independent of British skill and bravery.

France has indeed enough to do to mind her own affairs at present. We have intelligence from several *sedate* Frenchmen, as well as from our established agents, that

there reigns throughout that country, especially in the commercial towns, a kind of sulken vacillation of business; no active and vigorous life; no movements so brisk! so incessant! so expressive! The prodigious riches, *en numeraire*, brought into France by the victorious Napoleon, exhibit no powerful or surprising traces; abiding the demand for frippery and nonsense, though the people *do* live—there ends their prosperity.

That the Continent, generally, should be in the same enfeebled condition can surprise nobody. Such is the fact. The consequences of its late punishment for the friendly reception of French principles are not yet terminated: nor will they be, instantly. The scourge penetrated to the bone: the smart is yet felt; though the wound may be healed, or kept from further festering. There are many old connections to be renewed; many adjustments of old concerns—we have heard of some. We may go further; and say, we have heard it queried among very intelligent people, whether the tide against our Country has not reached its lowest ebb, and if so, whether it may not ere long, resume its flow in our favour? If the Public Funds might be taken as authority, this query may be answered satisfactorily. English Stock, 3 per Cent. at 64, is better than French Stock, 5 per Cent. at 58.

The real state of the United Kingdom at this moment is not easily comprehended. That a few years ago certain classes of our countrymen,—say, the cotton manufacturers, for instance, were starving, is well known: but, at that time, the iron works, and branches dependent on them, were prosperous. Now, the cotton trade employs all hands, and the iron works discharge theirs. What proportion does the number of each bear to that of the nation at large, and to each other, respectively? Supposing a hundred thousand cotton men to have been dying of want formerly, what difference does it make to the nation, as a nation, if the same number of iron men are dying of want, now? We merely hint this, in proof that the real concerns of the nation, which must always be taken on a general and enlarged scale, are not to be comprehended at a glance.—

They demand much information and consideration.

For the same reason we disapprove of comparing our Financial difficulties—say for the last quarter, with the corresponding quarter in a year unusually productive: the average of three years is the shortest that should be taken on large calculations;

nor should any inferences be *fixed* as to future probabilities, without well weighing the incidental particulars, which may contribute to render any given time, more, or less productive than another given time. In short, the state of the world, as we have repeatedly explained, is that of Poverty, and exhaustion, generally: now, how a commercial country, dealing with poor customers, should itself become rich—meaning, in the precious metals, is not easily conceived. In the mean while, that the precious metals do come in from somewhere is clear, or Gold would rise in price, not fall.

We incline so far to a current opinion, as to entreat that our honest countrymen who have votes, will keep themselves disengaged from all adventurers, men of unknown talents, and other influence inconsistent with the real and unbiased good of the country.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 22, 1816.

It is customary to divide trade into two parts; external, which is commerce; and internal, which is properly trade. It is, also, divisible in another manner, as to the quantity delivered, and as to the price at which the articles respectively are sold. That is considered as a falling market, which is obliged to be content with a price lower than what affords a fair profit to the seller, whatever be the quantity sold. And yet, if this quantity were passed through the Custom House, the export trade, or commerce of the country would appear to be flourishing, while, in reality, the seller was gaining nothing by his transaction. On the other hand, if the commodity sold were delivered at a high profit, the quantity on the public records, might appear scanty, perhaps trivial; while the seller, with his workmen, considered themselves as driving a prosperous trade.

The value of goods being changed, by the merchant exporting, and to the merchant importing, whatever duties are charged *ad valorem*, follow this change; so that if the value be increased, the duty increases with it; if the value be diminished, the duty is diminished, also. This variation has repeatedly appeared in our pages; and we have had occasion to state the real trade of this country, at an amount, very different from its nominal or apparent value. The return of peace has certainly made vast changes in the value of almost every commodity that passes through the merchant's books; and to a certain degree must have affected the returns at the Custom House.

The removal of taxes, has also, to a certain degree, lowered the money price of many articles of home manufacture; and it follows, as a mere matter of common prudence, that the public hoping to purchase these very articles at a rate *lower minus*, the tax a short time hence, will not purchase them now, at a dearer rate, (by the amount of the tax). Who will brew beer with the weight of sixteen shillings duty on the malt, when a few days patience will relieve him from that duty, and he saves sixteen shillings on every bushel of malt he uses? And the same calculating spirit finds occasion to exert itself in almost every thing that is bought or sold.

The revolution of prices, or the new estimate of property, occasioned by the change from war to peace, extends throughout possessions of every kind; and so far as the nominal value of these had been enhanced by the war, and by circumstances arising out of the war, so far it is highly proper, and even necessary, that the prices of such articles should decline. For, supposing that every thing in Britain continued at the late high prices, what hopes could we entertain of meeting competitors in foreign markets? If foreign markets could produce the same kinds of goods, at a lower rate, how shou'd we expect to retain the markets, continuing to charge the higher rate? Our countrymen have had warning enough from us, that the excellence of their goods is their only security.

Now, the prices of all commodities cannot, in a short space of time, find that level at which it may honestly be hoped they will arrive; because, the stock on hand, though made at the highest price, will not tempt purchasers at that high price; it will not be consumed at that price; and what loss attends it must be averaged into the proceeds of several years, at least. This falls heavy on dealers who have congratulated themselves on having acquired extensive stocks of foreign articles during the war: now peace is come, other dealers importing articles of equal quality at much less cost, can afford to undersell, and actually do undersell, the former adventurers, to the great prolongation of the list of *Wrecks*, in the Gazette.

This acts also in its way, on the public income; for those who have formerly paid the high prices, will pay no more if they can help it; till they have sold off what continues to overstock them; and those who now import, as a matter of course, take all advantages; and continue their goods under bond, and the king's locks, to the latest moment, allowed by law. The same sentiment pervades all ranks,

The change of property is felt by all; nor will the markets become brisk till they become settled; nor will they become settled, till consumers can calculate their in-comings and out-goings, with tolerable certainty, and by that certainty are enabled to make them meet, if not to lap over.

It is not in our own country only, that this prudence prevails. The Continent has been impoverished, is impoverished, and will continue impoverished for some time to come. The honest part of the community confesses it can buy, but it cannot pay: the knavish part buys, promises, and performs nothing. "The Continent cannot send us what it has not got," &c. Money. The Continental dealers are to their very utmost all sellers; but no buyers: of course, they endeavour to deliver their commodities at the best price they can get; but, we have known Continental articles worth sixteen or twenty guineas, two years ago, sold for four, within a few weeks past. It was known also, that others were sent here at per-adventure; such were the straits of the Continentals to raise money, no doubt, other cities beside London witnessed the same *manœuvres*.

Gold, however, comes into this country in greater quantities than it goes out; for it has gradually sunk from its former high price to £3 19s. being only 1s. 1½d. above its proper level. Those who are in the secret, foresee another fall; nor do they consider it as incredible, that it should sink below the Bank and Mint price. In fact, as what we receive from Africa, &c. exclusive of the Continent now remains with us, instead of being exported, the accumulation will gradually be felt in the market, and the holders will readily part with it, before the price sinks lower; which is the certain way to effect that sinking. This may stand as an instance of imported commodities: now what is the fate of those who have monopolized gold? Is their wealth improved or deteriorated, by the change of affairs?

The delivery of **Sugars** from the warehouses continues exceedingly extensive. This is another of those articles which are greatly affected by the peace. The ships no longer sail in fleets, those first ready having waited for convoy; and those last ready being as early at market, as the earliest. The ships now run to market as soon as possible; the consequence is, a kind of novelty in the business, which the trade are hardly yet prepared to meet. Suppose these sugars to be, as many of them really are, announced for sale on their arrival, at whatever be the current price, the conse-

quence is a kind of uncertainty introduced among the buyers, who are not yet out of the habit of contemplating the approach of a fleet.

The prices have given way 1s. to 2s. the holders have met the buyers; and the buyers have met the holders. This has much accelerated business, and last week has had a fair share of activity. The demand for foreign sugars has long been greatly reduced: it is but a shadow of what it once was. It is true, however, that several large holders have withdrawn all their sugars from market: time may afford them a more favourable moment: on the other hand, arrivals may take place daily and hourly. The pressure for money is great in the mercantile world; and prompt payment is worth more than time.

Coffee has revived in demand, and somewhat risen in price.—But there is announced an extensive sale at the India House, which renders all report on the state of the market nugatory. In fact, it is extremely difficult to say what the price really is. Generally speaking, it is low; yet certainly higher than it was a few weeks ago. The public sales are more lively, so far as affects British coffee; but, Dutch coffee is in very languid demand. The late supplies from Demerary and Berbice, were but indifferently approved of; they, too, however, have somewhat felt the general revival.

Cotton has continued in steady demand. The foreign fabrics still find it cheaper to purchase British twist, and to work it into cloth, than to spin for themselves. They therefore contribute essentially towards keeping the mills in activity. The finished goods in the mean while are delivered for home consumption, at a reasonable rate. Liverpool reports a brisk demand, for the Manchester people; and about 6,500 bags, sold for last week. There seems to be some cause to fear lest ignorant workmen should interfere injuriously in this trade: they ought to remember the proverb "grasp all, lose all."

PROVISIONS excite more attention at market. Prime beef and pork are on the advance. Butter arriving from Ireland—or rather on its passage, is offered at a low rate, for lately the supply has been very extensive. Bacon, at this time of the year, is in considerable request, and the consumption is great, daily. The prime qualities, however, are not abundant, but the major part at present is ordinary.

HEMP, FLAX, TALLOW, and other Russian commodities are heavy. The British Navy is not what it was; the consumption of naval stores generally, is therefore li-

mited, and the prices are lower according to the power of the houses they are connected with to prolong their holdings.

SPICES have lately received considerable commissions; but at prices which could not possibly be complied with. The buyers supposing the market to be glutted, desire to purchase almost every article at an excessively low rate. The holders, however, continue firm, and it is probable will answer their purpose. The Company's spices are most in request, which is a favourable token for that body, which seems now to be making up for time lost. In general, the public sales have not lately been without spirit.

TOBACCO has been commissioned under the same error as spices;—the prices fixed have been so low, the orders cannot be executed. The holders continue firm.

The prices of Oats are advancing: the tickets of that lottery not being yet drawn: in plain language, the success of the Fisheries being at present unknown. The holders, therefore, ask an additional twenty shillings on speculation.

RUM, BRANDY, AND HOLLANDS are in a heavy state at the market; a small depression in the price forces off parcels; but these form no criterion. Government has contracted for 7,000 gallons; but what is that, where Government used to want 200,000, or 300,000?

The average prices of Corn are

Wheat . . . 74s. od.	Rye . . . 40s. 4d.
Barley . . . 29 0	Oats . . . 39 3
Beans . . . 34 4	Peas . . . 83 3

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—A greater bulk was never seen upon the earth than at this time; every species of the growing crops is of such prodigious length. The wheats and oats are not so much beat down by the heavy rains as the barleys. Beans have suffered much from the strong winds. All the early mown clover and grass are entirely spoiled, by the long succession of showers. Turnips on the light soils plant well, but the lands not so congenial to that root, are mostly yet unsown. Agriculturists in general, have of late, been quite at a loss how to employ their labourers, in consequence of the wet weather. Hops are likely to be a large crop. The wool trade very dull. None of the staplers of that commodity will buy, only at very low prices. Cattle fairs in this county are become very trifling for want of briskness in business, and this inevitably must be the case till the farmers get better stocked with money.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 16.

Cull J. of Newport, Isle of Wight, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

Dawson A. of Bath, wheel chair maker. *Sols.*

Nethersole, Essex-street, Strand.

Debell J. of Plymouth, grocer. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Evans B. J. now or late of Hindon, Wilts, grocer. *Sol.* Pookin, Dean street, Soho.

Gould W. of Sheffield, York, cutler. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Hole R. of Bow, Devon, serge maker. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

Jennings B. of Bristol, carpenter. *Sols.* Lambert and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Jones Jane of Killy, Wellington, Salop, grocer. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Kershaw W. of Halifax, York, merchant. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Leader T. of Port Dundas, near Glasgow, merchant. *Sols.* Elgrave and Co. Symond's Inn.

Oliver J. of Sutton St. Mary, Lincoln, miller. *Sols.* Locket and Co. Gray's Inn.

Rushforth W. of Greatland, Halifax, woollen manufacturer. *Sol.* Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn.

Salter J. of Dartmouth, Devon, bookseller. *Sol.* Price, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

Stephenson A. of Camden-street, Tynemouth, Northumberland, master mariner. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Williams N. of Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, Surrey, sail maker. *Sol.* Paterson, Copihall-court.

Worthy R. of Exeter, woollen manufacturer. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES, May 7.

H. Hontriss, of Liverpool, merchant. E. Haraway, late of Birmingham, liquor merchant. J. Page, of Redbourn Bury, Herford, farmer. R. R. Scaratt, of Cannock, Stafford, inn keeper. A. Anderson, of Philpot-lane, merchant. A. Barnett, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, glass merchant. T. Hines, of the Abbey-forge, Shrewsbury, Salop, miller.

J. Hill, of Bristol, grocer. R. Dowding, of Melksham, Wilts, clothier. J. Tyndall, of Birmingham, plater. J. Barlow and J. Gregory, of Sheffield, iron founders. H. Daniel, of Greek-street, Middlesex, coach maker. E. Haiden, of Hade-end, Essex, horse dealer. J. Musgrave, of Swallow-street, jeweller.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, April 20.

Smethurst J. and J. Whitmore, of Manchester, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

Arnison S. of Castle-street, Leicester-square, civil merchant. *Sol.* Sutcliffe, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

Brame T. of Lowestoft, Suffolk, herring merchant. *Sol.* Boswell, Austin friars.

Colwell V. C. of Great Russel-street, linen draper. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.

Dry J. of High Ercall, Salop, tailor. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Domain Sarah, of Wakefield, York, milliner. *Sol.* Beaver, Wakefield.

Davies J. and W. Taylor, of Oxford-street, linen drapers. *Sol.* Newton, Great Shire-lane, Carey-street.

Goudy T. of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, tailor. *Sols.* Allen, New Inn.
Goold W. of Risca, Monmouth, farmer. *Sols.* King and Co. Bedf ord-row.

Johnson C. of Lever-bank, Lancaster, calico printer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Sandwell L. of Bristol, merchant. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Skillicorn G. of the Adam and Eve Tavern, Saint Pancras, Middlesex, victualler. *Sols.* Hayward, Took's-court.

Thorpe J. of Bridge-foot, London-bridge, fruiterer. *Sols.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

Thomas H. W. of Kingston upon Thames, linen draper. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

Tollett W. of Plymouth Dock, grocer. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princess-street, Bedford-row.

Townley F. S. of Pope's-head-alley, Lombard-street, victualler. *Sols.* Stevens, Sion College Garden, Aldermanbury.

CERTIFICATES, May 11.

J. Cooke, of Lower Brook street, Grosvenor square, Middlesex, upholsterer. **S. Teent,** of Yeovil, Somerset, miller. **W. W. Medwin,** of High Wycombe, Buckingham, maltster. **R. Saxon,** of Manchester, grocer. **J. Jones,** of Denbigh, saddler. **J. Burton and S. Burton,** of Little Coggeshall, Essex, horse dealers. **E. Le Cappelain,** of Gray's Inn-lane, Middlesex, victualler. **W. Harris,** of Totness, Devon, mercer. **T. Porter,** late of Birmingham, and of Walworth, Surrey, merchant. **R. White,** of Queen-street, London, wine merchant. **T. Sutcliffe,** of Lad lane, London, and **J. Broadbent,** of Halifax, York, calico manufacturers. **T. Smith,** late of Upper Bettleshall, Worcester, butter factor. **J. Smith,** of Vere-street, Clare-market, Middlesex, tripmaster. **R. Stockley,** late of Hanley, but now of Ivystone Bank, Stafford, innkeeper. **J. J. Smith,** late of Cannon-street, London, wine merchant. **W. J. Pierse,** of John-street, Kent-road, Surrey, victualler. **F. T. Haswell,** of Peckham, Surrey, dealer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, April 23.

Burgess G. late of Upper Baker-street, Mary-le-bone, hawker.

Hammond H. of Carter-court, Red Cross-street, Borough-market, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

Beach H. of Melcombe Regis, Dorset, mercer. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn square.

Bland W. of Scarborough, York, factor. *Sols.* Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings.

Blackmore E. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, tailor. *Sols.* Platt, New Boswell-court.

Batte J. late of Aston Junction-wharf, Aston, Warwick, but now of Perry-bar, Stafford, corn dealer. *Sols.* Thomas, Hind-court, Fleet-street.

Dyer W. of North Leach, Gloucester, grocer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.

Davey T. of St. Peter, Worcester, builder. *Sols.* Platt, New Boswell-court.

Davis J. of Shoreditch, linen draper. *Sols.* Jones, Size-lane.

Fittion R. of Hartshead, York, woollen cord manufacturer. *Sols.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Goodvear J. of Hood Grange, York, farmer. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Halstead J. of Wheeler's-wharf, St. Catharine's, sail maker. *Sols.* Paterson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Nesbitt J. late of Bread-street, London, but now of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.

Pope G. now or late of Aston Tirold, Berks, farmer. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn. **Phillips E.** of Bristol, grocer. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Tolson J. late of Lughouse, Halifax, grocer. *Sols.* Buttwe, Chancery-lane.

Wilson R. late of Stoke upon Trent, and Stone, Stafford, merchant. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Ward R. of Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. *Sols.* Debary and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

CERTIFICATES, May 14.

W. Snell, late of Upper North-row, Park-lane, Middlesex, coal dealer. **B. Dolan,** late of the Strand, Middlesex, cheesemonger. **R. Jones,** of Newport, Monmouth, merchant. **J. Brown,** of Glastonbury, Briggs, Lincoln, mercer. **W. J. Reynolds,** of George-street, Tower-hill, Middlesex, ship broker. **H. M. Clewley,** of Charlotte Terrace, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, linen draper. **H. L. Holland,** of St. James's place, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, carpenter. **M. Phipp,** of Little Tower-street, London, dealer. **G. M. Stevens,** of Old Nichol's-street, Bethnal-green, silk dyer. **J. Ewbank,** late of the Old Change, and now of Paternoster-row, London, warehouseman. **W. Newton,** of Cannon-street-road, Middlesex, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, April 27.

Gaskell T. of St. Helen's, Lancaster, corn dealer. **Hotechin W. L.** of Lutterworth, Leicester, grocer.

Pinnock W. W. V. and **S. Maunder,** of Newbury, Berks, booksellers.

Williams E. of Church-street, Hackney, hardwareman.

BANKRUPTS.

Air R. of Botolph-lane, London, merchant. *Sols.* Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

Austin W. J. of Princes-street, Coventry-street, linen draper. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warfond-court, Throgmorton-street.

Bawle C. late of Clifton, Gloucester, builder. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Barton R. of Rickmansworth, Hertford, plumber. *Sols.* Pritchard, Bell-yard, Doctors Commons.

Bewley J. late of King-lane-road, Middlesex, and of Newgate-market, London, salesman. *Sols.* Yardley, Hoxton-square.

Chamberlain W. of Watling-street, hosier. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Threadneedle-street.

Elliot J. late of Hayes, Middlesex, maltster. *Sols.* Watson, Clifford's Inn.

Forrester W. and **J. Kerr,** of Crown-court, Broad-street, merchants. *Sols.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Fincham B. son, W. Fincham, and **B. Fincham,** jun of Epping, Essex, bankers. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's-court.

Fidler J. of Bosden, Chester, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Edge, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Ferris J. of Poole, Dorset, watch maker. *Sols.* Croft, Chancery-lane.

Green T. late of Upper Ardeley, Stafford, farmer. *Sols.* Rich, Inner Temple-lane.

Green O. J. of Bath, Somerset, wine merchant. *Sols.* Woodhouse, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Levien N. of Mabledon-place, Burton Crescent, exchange broker. *Sols.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

Manfredi S. J. T. Luff, and **H. Henshall,** of Wheeler-street, Norton Folgate, Middlesex, silk dyers. *Sols.* Mountiou, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Pocock J. now or late of Sidmonton, Southampton, farmer. *Sols.* Aldridge and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Parson W. of Aylburgh, Norfolk, grocer. *Sols.* Mitchell, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Penn W. of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer. *Sols.* Alexander, Carew-street.

Robins H. J. of Bristol, druggist. *Sols.* Lambert and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Bawlinson S. late of Harrow-road, Paddington, coal merchant. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

Slee J. jun. of Brightelmstone, Sussex, wine merchant. *Sol.* Mott, Gray's Inn-place.

Spiers J. jun. of Birmingham, hosier. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Webber J. of Sampford Peverel, Devon, tanner. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Welsh G. late of Oporto, Portugal, but now of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant. *Sols.* Aikinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]

CERTIFICATES, May 18.

R. Hodge, of St. Erth, Cornwall, shopkeeper.
E. Sassum, of Finsbury-place, Middlesex, tailor.
J. Binney, late of Charles street, Horsleydown, Surrey, baker.
S. Ring, of Bristol, glass seller.
J. Sheath, of Aston, near Birmingham, Warwick, gun maker.
W. Nesbitt, of North street, City Road, Middlesex, Tunbridge ware manufacturer.
J. Poynton and **T. Poynton**, of Brook street, Holborn, Middlesex, and of Sheffield, York, hardware men.
J. Lush and **W. Lush**, late of High Holborn, Middlesex, distillers.
A. G. Milne, of Mitre court, Fenchurch street, merchant.
G. Richards, of the Strand, Middlesex, furrier.
J. Pearce, of Aldersgate-street, commission agent.

BANKRUPTS, April 30.

Ansell A. C. of Carshalton, Surrey, paper maker. *Sol.* Hick, Pinder's Hall, Broad-street.

Adlington J. of Gutter-lane, Cheapside, working jeweller. *Sols.* Evitt and Co. Haydon square, Minories.

Bellis E. of Nantwich, woollen draper. *Sol.* Hilditch, Gray's Inn-lane-road.

Buffery S. of Stratford upon Avon, dealer and Chapman. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Butler T. of Blackfriars-road, Surrey, colourman. *Sol.* Wilks, Finsbury-place.

Banscomb W. jun. of Plymouth, tanner. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

Candlin J. of the Minories, London, slop seller. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.

Crofton W. of Dewsbury, York, clothier. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Cox J. of Widcombe, Somerset, clothier. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Crowley T. of Kingston upon Hull, grocer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

D Ap **T. Young** and **W. W. Abbot**, of Water lane, Fleet street, carpenters. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Lothbury.

Evans V. of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grocer. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.

Evershed W. of Tooley-street, Southwark, pastry cook. *Sol.* Putt, Newcastle court, College-hill.

Frost J. of Brinkley, Cambridge, maltster. *Sol.* Dixon, Staple Inn.

Gooding J. of Lenham, Kent, taylor. *Sol.* Webb, St. Thomas street, Southwark.

Gibson J. of Manchester, calico dealer. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.

Herbert T. of New Burlington-street, apothecary. *Sol.* Malby, Charlotte-street, Portland place.

Holwill T. of Nine Elms, carpenter. *Sol.* Dykes, Thavies Inn, Holborn.

Howells H. of Mill-bank, St. Peter, Carmarthen, tanner. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Johnson N. S. and **H.** of Manchester, manufacturers. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Kay J. of Knowlwood, Lancashire, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.

Marques C. D. of Queen-street, merchant. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Mason J. of Pendleton, Lancashire, dyer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.

Ollerenshaw S. of Ashton under line, hat manufacturer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Phillips P. of Bevis-marks, St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Sols.* Annesley and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Peet J. and **T.** of Horwich, Lancashire, calico printers. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Reeve W. of Brackley, Northamptonshire, victualler. *Sols.* Fisher and Co. Gough square.

Sicklen H. of Godalming, Surrey, butcher. *Sol.* Chippendale, Crane court, Fleet street.

Taylor J. of Sand street, Birmingham, grocer. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery lane.

Taylor W. of Nantwich, currier. *Sol.* Hills-ditch, Siddmough st. Gray's Inn Lane Road.

Wood W. of Hanley, Stafford, victualler. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Walker G. of Ashborne, Derbyshire. *Sol.* Barber, Chancery lane.

CERTIFICATES, May 21.

W. Garth, of Ball Grove, near Colne, cotton spinner. **W. Holt**, of Marsden, cotton spinner.

G. Anthony, of Hereford, cordwainer. **L. Owen**, of Manchester, corn dealer. **C. Stevens**, of Bellericay, baker. **J. Barrow**, of Drayton in Hales, milliner. **W. Smith**, of Horton, merchant.

C. Lewis, of High Holborn, toy maker. **J. Pigram**, of Henham, shopkeeper. **T. Bingley**, of Tavistock street, linen draper. **J. Watkins**, of Chapel street, May Fair, tea dealer. **J. Darwin**, of Wapping-wall, taylor.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 4.

Osbaldiston J. of Milk street, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

Allen W. of South Milford, York, corn dealer. *Sol.* Maxon, Clement's Inn.

Butler Price J. of Bostone, Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Brown J. jun. of Rodborough, **W. C. Brown**, of Stonehouse, and **J. Morse**, of Downfield, Gloucester, clo hiers. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn fields.

Beale J. of Newport, Monmouth, innkeeper. *Sols.* Price and Co. Old Building's, Lincoln's Inn.

Bamber J. of Liverpool, master mariner. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Bogen L. J. of Shooter's-hill, Kent, merchant. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Threadneedle street.

Bird J. jun. of Kingston upon Hull, corn factor.

Sol. Hicks, Gray's Inn square.

Beckett R. of Westbury under the Plain, Wilts, innholder. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.

Craven E. and **J. Haggas**, of Ellar Carr, York, cotton spinners. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrington court.

Cubush J. late of Aylesford, Kent, barge builder, and of Wardour street, oilman. *Sols.* Murray, Sun court, Cornhill.

- Crawley J. of Crimscot street, Bermondsey, Surrey, skin salesman. Sol. Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard.
- Fawcett J. of Wakefield, York, carpenter. Sol. Lake, Dowgate hill, London.
- Gillmon W. of Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinner. Sols. Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
- Goujon S. of Newgate street, London, straw hat manufacturer. Sol. Phipps, Weaver's-hall, Basinghall street.
- Martin C. of the Three Cocks Inn, Aberlhnvey, Brecon, innkeeper. Sol. Watson, Clifford's Inn.
- MacCamley P. of Liverpool, merchant. Sols. Avison and Co. Liverpool.
- Stokes J. of Epping, Essex, victualler. Sol. Jones, Sige lane, Bucklersbury.
- Scott W. of Pall Mall, tailor. Sols. Ross and Co. New Boswell court.
- Tozer J. of Alderman's-walk, Bishopsgate-street, and W. G. Brown, of Stonehouse, Gloucester, merchants. Sols. Hurd and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.
- Tucker J. otherwise J. G. P. Tucker, late of Canada, in Nor' America, and of Linsted Cottage, Kent, merchant. Sol. Earleshaw, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate.
- Trossler G. of Fashion street, Brick lane, silk printer. Sol. Eyles, Castle-st, Houndsditch.
- Wardle R. of the King's-road, Pimlico, Middlesex, builder. Sol. Wilshen, Salisbury-street, Strand.
- Wells T. of Gedney Dike, Lincoln, miller. Sols. Lodington and Co. Secondaries Office, Temple.
- Worrall W. of Liverpool, merchant. Sols. Blackstock and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.
- Weakley R. of Plymouth Dock, tavern keeper. Sol. Makinson, Middle Temple.

CERTIFICATES, May 25.

W. Laws, late of Ellingham, Norfolk, horse dealer. W. Williams, of Hereford, baker. T. H. Alcock, of Newport, Salop, tanner. A. Stephenson, of Boston, Lincoln, linen draper. D. Edmunds, of Madeley, Salop, printer. J. Belcher, of Lamb's Conduit street, Middlesex, merchant. J. D. Gianelli, of Cock lane, Smithfield, London, plaster of Paris manufacturer. G. Plumley, of Mary le Port, Bristol, furrier. W. Macmichael, of Bridgnorth, Salop, and of Fleet street, London, carpet manufacturer. H. Lowe, of Macclesfield, Chester, hat manufacturer. W. Higgs, late of Bell Yard, Fish street hill, but now of Leman street, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, hat manufacturer. R. T. Ford, jun. of Cross, Somerset, innkeeper. R. Morgan, of Bilton, Stafford, japanner. G. Hamilton, late of Wormwood street, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 7.

Jackson J. of Ilkeston, Derby, rope maker.

BANKRUPTS.

- Bewley J. late of Kingsland road, Middlesex, and of Newgate market, salesman. Sol. Yardley, Hoxton square.
- Beer W. of Bristol, pork butcher. Sols. Dax and Co. Doughty street.
- Brown R. of Kelfield, York, farmer. Sol. Bakelock, Serjeant's Inn.
- Baghole W. of Mark lane, corn factor. Sol. Hamerton, Great St. Helen's, London.
- Chanter R. of Chulmleigh, Devon, linen draper. Sol. Pearson, Pump court, Temple.

Elwell T. of Aston, near Birmingham, dealer in lime. Sol. Nicholls, Gray's Inn square.

Foot J. of Southampton, wine merchant. Sols. Richardson and Co. New Inn.

Falkner F. now or late of Marlow, Hereford, farmer. Sol. Highmore, Scot's yard, Cannon street.

Francis P. late of Crown court, Broad street, merchant. Sol. Brunell, Church Passage, Guildhall.

Gilpin J. of Syroham, Northampton. Sol. Thomas, Hind court, Fleet street.

Heworth J. late of Tavistock street, Bedford square, jeweller. Sol. Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad street.

Harrison J. of Manchester, plumber and glazier. Sols. Hurd and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Hooper T. of Lower Guiting, Gloucester, maltster and baker. Sols. Edmonds and Co. Chancery lane.

Hill C. W. of Bristol, carver and gilder. Sols. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Lewis W. of Dudmaston Lodge, Quatt, Salop, miller. Sol. Biggs, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

Lewis J. of Bristol, woollen draper. Sols. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.

Lawrence B. R. late of Great Surrey street, Christchurch, but now of Gloucester street, Hackney-fields, pawnbroker. Sol. Reynolds, Castle street, Falcon square.

Pearson R. of Bilston, Stafford, grocer. Sols. Stephenson and Co. North Place, Gray's Inn-lane.

Peat J. and J. Mandall, of Bedford street, Covent Garden, silk mercers. Sol. Phipps, Weaver's Hall, Basinghall street.

Palithorpe H. S. otherwise S. Barnett, of Liverpool, milliner and dress maker. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.

Price D. late of Oxford-street, linen draper. Sol. James, Bucklersbury.

Parks T. of Battle, Sussex, tailor. Sols. Gregson and Co. Throgmorton-street.

Rogers W. of Stow on the Wold, Gloucester, dealer and chapman. Sols. Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Stanborough W. formerly of Woking, Surrey, mealman. Sol. Stokes, Golden-square.

Wharton W. J. of Loughborough, Leicester, money scrivener. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 28.

W. Garrard, late of Laxfield, Suffolk, grocer, but now of South Mins, Middlesex, farmer. T. Henshaw, of Mincing-lane, London, wine broker. W. Howden, of Cannon-street, London, insurance broker. J. Taylor, of Nottingham, cotton spinner. W. B. Stuart, late of St. Ives, Huntingdon, flemonger. G. Harrison, late of Whitcomb-street, Charing Cross, Middlesex, brewer. J. Woolfenden and E. Woolfenden, of Manchester, hatters. R. Raphael, of the Strand, Middlesex, tailor. J. Starin, of Birmingham, wine merchant. J. Jeffs, of Burford, Oxford, saddler. W. Bradley, of Reading, Berks, woollen draper. J. Stevens, of Abchurch-ave, London, merchant. C. M. Huntington, of Hansard-place, Blackfriars-road, Surrey. B. Thomas, late of Newport, Monmouth, tallow chandler. J. Tristram, of Bilton, Stafford, coal master. A. Benjamin, of Hoxton-square, Middlesex, merchant. J. Davison, late of Beer-street, Tower-street, London, merchant.

PRICES CURRENT, July 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	15	0	to 4	10	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	0	0
Bearilla	1	9	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cognac, <i>bond</i> , gal.	0	4	2	0	4	4
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	5	0	0	5	2
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	12	10	0	14	0	0
Cochinchina, g. <i>rb.</i> <i>bond</i> , lb.	0	3	10	0	4	4
Ditto, East-India ..	0	5	0	0	5	6
Coffee, fine <i>bond</i> , .. cwt.	4	8	0	4	16	0
Ditto ordinary ..	2	16	0	3	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	4	0	0	0
Currants, Zante, .. cwt..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elephant's Tooth ..	23	0	0	30	0	0
Servilleoies ..	24	0	0	33	0	0
Flax, Riga .. ton	60	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Pittsburgh ..	45	0	0	0	0	0
Gallis, Turkey .. cwt.	9	0	0	9	10	0
Geneva, Holl <i>bond</i> , gal.	0	2	8	0	2	10
Ditto English ..	0	13	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga, .. ton	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Pittsburgh ..	40	0	0	42	0	0
Indigo, Caraceas .. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India ..	0	9	9	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	21	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	12	0	0	12	10	0
Lead in pigs .. ton	19	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red .. ton	22	0	0	0	0	0
Lead white .. ton	35	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips .. ton	14	0	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	10	0	5	5	0
Mahogany .. ft.	0	1	2	0	1	10
Oil, Lucca, 24 gal jar	13	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale ..	28	0	0	30	0	6
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	48	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom, .. cwt.	4	15	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina <i>bond</i> ..	2	2	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica <i>bond</i> , gal.	0	3	9	0	3	10
Ditto Leeward Island ..	0	2	4	0	2	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	19	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	11	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, yellow ..	2	9	0	0	6	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	9	19	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks, .. cwt.	6	9	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	52	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Virginia ..	0	1	1	0	1	1
Wax, Guinea .. cwt.	7	10	0	8	10	0
Whale fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	0	0	0
Wine :						
Red Port, <i>bond</i> pipe ..	40	0	0	56	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ..	45	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Madeira ..	50	0	0	63	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calavella ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .. butt	30	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Claret ..	25	0	0	60	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. July 20.

	Canaus.	£.	s.	L.	s.
Chesterfield .. Div. 6/..	100	—	—	—	—
Croydon ..	4	—	—	—	—
Coventry .. Div. 4/..	780	0	0	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D 41) ..	76	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction ..(Div. 81) ..	120	—	—	—	—
Grand Surrey ..	55	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield ..	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon .. Div. 15/..	11	—	—	—	—
Lancaster .. Div. 11 ..	19	19	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81) ..	230	—	—	—	—
Old Union .. Div. 4/..	99	—	—	—	—
Oxford .. Div. 31/..	466	—	—	—	—
Shropshire .. Div. 4/..	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford ..	26	10	—	—	—
Stroudwater ..	232	—	—	—	—
Swansea .. Div. 10/..	175	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway ..	12	—	—	—	—
Trent and Mersey .. Div. 60/..	1200	—	—	—	—
Warwick & Birmingham .. Div. 12/..	250	—	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham ..	23	—	—	—	—
Wey and Arun ..	100	—	—	—	—
Docks:					
East India .. Div. 71 ..	137	—	—	—	—
London .. Div. 51 ..	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
West India .. Div. 91 ..	147	—	—	—	—
Roads:					
Commercial ..	80	—	—	—	—
Dover Street ..	30	—	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 50/l. sh. ..	9	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Atlas ..	50	5pd.	—	2	2
Eagle ..	50	5pd.	—	1	12
Globe ..	100	pd.	—	105	—
Hope ..	5pd.	—	2	2	—
Imperial ..	500	50pd.	—	46	—
London Ship ..		—	18	—	—
Royal Exchange ..		—	235	—	236
Albion ..	£50	pd.	—	30	—
Birmingham Fire ..		—	150	—	—
County ..		—	25	—	—
Rock ..		—	2	6	—
Birmingham Life .. 100/l. pd. ..	76	—	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Kent 100 pd. (Div. 21) ..		—	30	10	—
East London 100 pd. Div. 21.		—	64	—	—
Grand Junction ..		—	27	—	25
Manchester and Salford ..		—	25	—	—
Portsmouth & F. rlington ..		—	20	—	—
Ditto (New) ..		—	36	—	—
Bridges:					
Strand 100/l. sh. all pd. (Disc.)		—	16	—	—
Ditto Old Annuites (Disc.)		—	2	—	—
Ditto New .. Prein ..		—	2	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.		—	41	—	—
Russel ..		—	17	—	17
Surry 30 gs.		—	10	10	—
Mines.					
Beeralstone ..	36	10pd.	—	3	10
Butspill ..	10pd.	—	5	—	—
English Copper Company D.8s.		—	6	10	—
Metallaneous.					
Gas Light and Coke Company		Par	—	—	—
Drury-lane Theatre .. gs.		—	80	—	—
Auction Mart ..		—	16	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. ..		—	1	10	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	Morning	Noon,	4 o'clock	10 o'clock	Night.
June 21	59	72	56	30,06	66	Fair
	22	57	69	56	,91	63 Fair
	23	69	67	51	29,85	Showy
	24	56	62	55	,86	59 Cloudy
	25	55	72	61	,92	68 Fair
	26	60	60	53	,70	0 Rain
	27	54	58	54	,69	52 Cloudy
	28	52	68	55	30,64	14 Fair
	29	55	72	61	,65	54 Fair
	30	55	71	55	29,85	50 Fair
July 1	55	66	56	,80	59	Fair
	2	59	69	55	,75	60 Fair
	3	56	68	54	,75	66 Fair
	4	56	69	52	,65	56 Stormy
	5	54	66	55	,70	65 Fair
	6	55	66	51	,71	59 Fair
	7	62	66	55	,60	36 Showy
	8	61	68	56	,60	49 St r a y
	9	57	66	55	,52	48 8 Showy
	10	58	67	56	,51	49 Showy
	11	57	66	55	,61	38 Showy
	12	52	66	59	,78	40 Showy
	13	55	65	56	,60	54 S. Showy
	14	56	66	55	,82	45 Showy
	15	57	62	57	,65	0 Ram
	16	56	60	55	,60	0 Rain
	17	59	68	56	,34	0 Rain
	18	57	63	56	,35	47 Fair
	19	56	69	62	,45	0 Rain
	20	62	74	66	,70	59 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

- At 15s. 9d. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
 At 15s. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
 At 20s. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.
 At 15s. to 1½ gs. France,
 At 15s. 9d. to 20s. Gottenburgh. Home
 At 1g. Madeira, ret. Home 2 gs.
 At 3½ gs. East-India, Comp. ships.
 At 1½ to 1½ gs. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home gs.
 At 35s. Leeward Islands.
 At 2½ gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.
 At 1½ to 2 gs. Western Isles. Home 2 gs.
 At 2 gs. Jamaica. Home 2½ to 3 gs.
 At 2 gs. Brazils. Home, the same.
 At 7 gs. East-Indies, out and home.
 At 2 gs. Malta, Sicily, &c.
 At 2½ to 3 gs. Honduras.
 At 1½ to 2½ gs. Canada, Newfoundland.
 At 20s. St. Petersburgh, Riga, &c. Stockholm, Home.
 At 00 gs. Southern Whale Fishery out and home;

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz....	4s. 6d.
The Half ditto ditto 8 lb.....	2 3
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 lb.....	1 1
The 1 do ditto ditto 2 lb.....	0 6

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	5 0 0
Ox Nobles ..	3 10 0

Champions ..	4 0 0
Apple.....	4 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 6d. to 3s. 6d.

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

Beef	meat	veal	pork	lam.
1816. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July 5 .. 5	2	5 6	6 0	5 6
12 .. 5	8	5 8	6 0	5 0
19 .. 5	2	5 6	6 0	5 6
26 .. 5	4	5 4	6 0	5 6

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs... 102s

Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs..... 120s

Loaves, fine..... 121s

Powd. r. ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs..... 110s

COTTON TWIST.

July 20. Mule 1st quality, No 40 3s. 2d.

No 120 ss. 9d.

—2d quality, No 40 2s. 10d.

Discount—12½ per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

Sunderland.	Newcastle.
June 28. ... 35s 6d to 40 6	35s 3d to 45 6
July 5. ... 36s 0d	42 9
12. ... 36s 0d	35s 0d
19. ... 34s 6d	47 3
	46 9
	46 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d	Calf Skins 30 to 45lb. per doz. 28
Dressing Hides .. 18d	Ditto 50 to 70.. 56½
Crop hides for cut. 19d	Seals, Large.... 38

SOAP; yellow, 8ds.; mottled 9ds.; curd 102s

CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

bilboa	34½	Palermo, pr oz. 114d.	
Amsterdam, us. 40,6	Leghorn	47	
Ditto at sight	40-0	Genoa	43½
Rotterdam	12-8	Venice,	26 00
Hamb. us. 2½	36-10	Naples	39
Altona us. 2½	36-11	Lisbon	56
Paris, 1 d.d.	25-80	Oporto	56
Ditto, 2 us.	26-0	Rio Janeiro	69
Madrid	34	Dublin	14
Cadiz,	34½	Cork	14½
Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay	Stewaw.	Clover.
	. s. d.	. s. d.	. s. d.
July 4 .. 5	5 0	2 5 0	0 0 0
11 .. 5 10 0	2 10 0	6 10 0	0 0 0
18 .. 5 15 0	2 15 0	6 10 0	0 0 0
25 .. 5 15 0	2 15 0	6 10 0	0 0 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 22nd June, to 22nd July.																
1816	June	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced,	3 p. Cent. Reduced,	John t he Bap tist	3 p. Consols.	4 p. Consols.	Navy	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	India Scrip.	India Stock.	French Bonds.	Encl. Bills.	Encl. Acc.
22	—	63 ¹ / ₂	—	shut	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
24	Nov t y of St.	63 ¹ / ₂	—	John t he Bap tist	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
25	219	63 ¹ / ₂	—	John t he Bap tist	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
26	220	63 ¹ / ₂	—	John t he Bap tist	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 ¹ / ₂
27	220	63 ¹ / ₂	—	John t he Bap tist	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
28	220	63 ¹ / ₂	—	John t he Bap tist	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
29	King Charles's Restor ation	63 ¹ / ₂	—	John t he Bap tist	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
July	—	63 ¹ / ₂	3	—	78	98 ¹ / ₂	—	15	15-16	—	22 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—	65
1	—	63 ¹ / ₂	2	—	78	96	—	15	15-16	—	21	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
2	217	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	78	96	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
3	217	62 ¹ / ₂	3	—	78	96	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
4	217	62 ¹ / ₂	3	—	78	96	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
5	216	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	78	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	15-16	—	60 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
6	216	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	78	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
7	215	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	77	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
8	216	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	78	93	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
9	216	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	78	93	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
10	217	63 ¹ / ₂	3	—	78	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
11	217	63 ¹ / ₂	3	—	78	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
12	218	63 ¹ / ₂	3	—	78	93	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂
13	219	63 ¹ / ₂	—	—	79	93	—	15	15-16	—	22 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	65
14	220	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	79	94	—	16	3-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
15	221	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
16	220	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
17	220	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
18	220	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
19	221	63 ¹ / ₂	4	—	79	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
20	220	64 ¹ / ₂	4	—	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	65	
22	220	64 ¹ / ₂	4	—	79	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	64 ¹ / ₂	

IRISH FUNDS.

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From June 21, to
July 18.

July	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Debenture 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	Government Debenture 5 per ct.	Government Debenture 6 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Stock.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Stock.	Loan 6 per cent.	Omium.	5 per cent.	Bank Actions.	
13	—	79	—	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	20	59	70
14	—	79	—	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	50	73	71 ¹ / ₂	100	—	22	59	50
15	—	79	—	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	47	68	66	—	—	25	59	20
20	—	79	—	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	47	68	66	—	—	27	58	90
21	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	47	68	66	—	—	29	58	80
22	—	79	78 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	July	58	60

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.	AT PHILADELPHIA.
June 28.	July 12.	May 20.
3 per cent.	52 —	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	92
New Loan 6 per cent.	81 ¹ / ₂ —	91
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	91
Bank Shares	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.